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DECORATION DAY.

Floral Tributes to the Memory of the Union Dead.

Ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Washington.

A General Observance of the Day Throughout the Country.

Oration of General Butler at Gloucester, Mass.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Observances at Arlington—Presence of the President and Heads of Departments—Ceremonies at the "Tomb of the Unknown"—Oration of Hon. S. S. Fisher.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 29.

The city, to-day, has presented the appearance of Sunday, thousands having left to attend the solemn ceremonies of the decoration of the graves of our fallen heroes who lie buried beneath the sod at Arlington. The Departments were all closed, and but one subordinate official was in attendance at the White House. The President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and Mr. DENT, her father, left in his private carriage, shortly before noon, to attend the decoration ceremonies; all the heads of Departments were also at Arlington, paying tribute to the honored dead.

The road to Georgetown and through Georgetown, and across the aqueduct bridge to the Cemetery, was thronged at an early hour, as also the carriage-ways with vehicles of all descriptions. The street cars were literally packed all the morning. A battalion of marines were on the grounds. The visitors passed through the grounds and visited all points of interest, and stopped for a while among the graves. Before 11 o'clock the crowd was immense, and every moment brought additions. On the ground were Major LUBEY, Colonel SANDBURN, Captain FACHTZ, and other members of the Committee of Arrangements were busy carrying out the programme and necessary preparations. The platform was draped all over with flags and banners, and large American flags covered the front, with the banner of the Eighteenth Brigade, veteran corps, in the centre. The rear of the stage was decorated with two large flags upon a staff draped either way to represent the front of a tent. Small banners were grouped around the edges, while above was all one green foliage of the ever-spreading oak, the lower boughs of which were gracefully draped with the national colors.

One of the greatest points of attraction was the "Tomb of the Unknown," the monument erected to the unknown soldiers, which stands to the front and right of the stand. Around it had been erected a canopy of American flags, supported by six upright posts. The canopy was beautifully trimmed with wreaths of evergreens and decorated with small flags and streamers of parti-colored cambric. The monument is a solid block of granite, about eight feet square and six feet high. On either corner is placed an iron twelve-pounder. Between these guns is piled a stack of the balls as used in the guns. Around the monument were tastefully hung beautiful wreaths of evergreens, laurel and choice roses. The effect was elegant. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"Recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace. September, A. D. 1866."

Beneath this stone repose the bodies of five thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and on the route to the Rappahannock.

President GRANT and family, General SHERMAN, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers and other prominent officials took seats, when a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired by Colonel DUPONT'S Battery, which was stationed in front of the Arlington House, announcing the commencement of the exercises. The assembled multitude, which had gathered between the stage and the Tomb of the Unknown, was then called to order by Mayor TIMOTHY LUBEY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who, in a brief speech appropriate to the occasion, introduced Comrade SAMUEL DUNCAN, Grand Commander of the Department of the Potomac, as President of the day. A full marine band then played the "Misere," and prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN followed. An ode to the dead having been sung, the general order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Potomac, (LOGAN,) ordering an observance of the day was read. The singing of "God Bless Our Native Land" followed. A poem, "Our Martyrs," written for the occasion by FRANCIS DE HAAS JARVIER, was then read; after which the song, "Sleep Well, Ye Heroes Brave," was sung by the Washington Saengerbund.

SPEECH OF HON. S. S. FISHER.

Hon. S. S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, delivered the following address:

A year ago these mounds, beneath which dead heroes sleep, were strewn with garlands by loving hands and watered by tears from loving eyes. The flowers that we scattered have long since withered; the Spring that gave the flowers has long since passed away. Summer and Autumn and Winter have come and gone. Each grave has been wrapped in a winding-sheet of snow, and bleak winds have sung dirges over the spot which the living had deserted.

But nature never forgets the dead. From her lap she brings forth green blades and leaves and modest wild flowers, and herself decks their graves with beauty. We can only add her gifts to us to her gifts to them. She does more than this: for if there be any tomb unknown to us, or that we have forgotten, any peaceful sleeper in some village churchyard, in the lonely wood, by the roadside, at the ford, on the picket line, or tenting still "on the old camp ground," she has found the spot where he lies, and flung over him her mantle of beauty.

If these graves be dear to her, by how much more are they dear to us!

We read in an old familiar story that one day, in the Roman forum, the earth opened and a great gulf yawned in the very midst. The augurs said that the gulf would never close its horrid mouth until it had been fed with the most precious thing in Rome. There was doubt as to what the most precious thing might be, when a soldier, armed and mounted, rode boldly forward and plunged into the chasm, declaring that there could be nothing so precious as a life given for one's country.

One day, in our own land, stretching from side to side, from ocean to desert, a great gulf yawned dividing in twain families, communities, States, yea, the very nation itself. Into this widening chasm we have cast our most precious possessions, the youth, the strength, the talent, the virtue, the patriotism of the land. From homes where gray-haired grandsires still spoke of WASHINGTON, from cabins which sheltered the emigrant of yesterday fresh from the shores that he left in search of freedom, from the lap of luxury, from cramping poverty, from the wayside of the blacksmith, from the broad acres of the farmer from the woodland clearing of the pioneer, from the jewelled cave of the miner, from the halls where pale students gathered, from the marts of trade where busy merchants thronged with the bounding step of youth, with the sober walk of manhood, ay, and with the halting of age, they came in a great throng to stand between the nation and its foes. Life was as dear to them as to others—death not more welcome, but life must end and death must come, and they sang the song of the old hero "Who kept the bridge so well:"

"Then out spake brave Horatio,
The Captain of the gate,
'To every man upon this earth,
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better,
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods.'"

The gulf is closed, but seams and scars like these remind us how imminent the danger and how great the sacrifice. The storm has passed, but many giants of the forest are laid low, and many trunks are torn and twisted and maimed and blasted. We can never chant in too lofty strains the praises of those who saved the nation. No body of men were ever more unselfish, more truly patriotic, more actuated by noble motives, less led by the love of gain, less goaded by ambition, less deluded by the phantom of glory. Glory! Why, here in our presence, beneath yonder monument, rest more than two regiments of your countrymen, whose very names are unknown yet, whose deeds were as noble, whose loss is as keenly felt, whose places are as hard to fill, and for whom as many teardrops fall as for any whose titles are cut in enduring bronze or sculptured marble. We come not here to mourn the loss of men like these. Fire no minute gun over their graves—toll no funeral bell. Rejoice, rather, that the nation has given birth to such sons. Deck their tombs with the crowns and garlands and laurel wreaths of victory—bid their children and ours mark well their example; and for ourselves, let us draw fresh inspirations of love for our land and for liberty, and seek from them lessons of deliverance from narrow party spirit, greed of gain and lust of power.

And first among these lessons these graves remind us that we have a country. This seemed once to be doubted. We were told by unfriendly nations, and ourselves repeated and half believed the charge, that we were such worshippers of gold that we had lost the love of country; that the very form of our Government had fostered State pride, and destroyed pride in the nation; that men loved party, but not their native land; that they hated their political opponents, but not their country's foes; that, boasting of our liberty, we were a nation of slaves; that our coin was a circulating falsehood, and our flag a flaunting lie. This reproach has been taken away forever; but the answer to the foul slander is found, not so much in the great uprising when Sumter fell—not so much in the flag of BARBARA FRITCHIE, and the thousand of waving banners that floated from loyal house-tops—not so much in gathering bands of armed men, or in the treasure freely offered—it is found here. If any man shall hereafter ask, "Do Americans love their country?" "Have we a nation?" from these mounds shall the question receive its final, conclusive, eternal answer—for if these men had no country, why are they here?

Another lesson, which we review to-day, is the oft-told tale of history, that no nation can live that is founded on wrong. There was a time when we refused to heed this warning: we stilled the voice of conscience and defied the voice of God; we sought in the virtues of our fathers to find excuse for their errors; we put union before right, and with the memory of dead compromises sought to shut out the knowledge of living wrongs. We failed. Not until we stood squarely upon right and liberty did success follow our banners. Repenting of our sin, we live, while our foe, who clung to it, has perished. But we were slow to learn this lesson, and the teaching was sharp and terrible—how the young, the brave, the noble, the good, upon either side, were madly sacrificed that we might learn that "Right is Might, and Truth is God." For how many weary days and months and years the war dragged slowly on, while upon both sides men prayed with equal unction for Divine assistance. Both sides were wrong, and no help came to either. When we became right the fight was over. We were fighting for union—they were fighting for slavery. God meant that we should fight for liberty. Whatever statesmen may plan or armies try to execute,

"His truth goes marching on."

It is but a little while since these hills were a great fortification, resounding with the notes of war. Here, in long extended chain, around the seat of Government, stood the men who now, rank upon rank, rest behind the battlements which they built and manned. Then their living bodies protected the Capital of the Nation from the grasp of those who would have seized upon it with unhallowed hands—who would have withstood the will of the people and perverted the free institutions of the land. Those living lines were never broken—the city over which they kept watch and ward was never lost. To-day they rest from their labors and hardships, but they remain at the post of duty—they sleep, but they sleep in line of battle, and sleep upon their arms. It seems as if in thy gray of morning the long roll might break their slumbers, and that a mighty host would fall in line and stand again to their guns; and in truth, not less dead than living are they a wall of defence. Let the man who wishes his country ill look well upon these grass-grown mounds. If there be one here who would still destroy what these have preserved, who would impair the right of self-government, who would surrender the principles which have been baptized in blood and purified by fire who would pull down the statue of liberty and set up a throne—let him look upon the shadowy forms of these soldiers of freedom and of the Republic as they form ranks again, again rush to the charge, again shout their war cry and again fall amid the din of strife; and remembering what history they have written, what people they represent, what mothers bore them, what fathers trained them, and what children they have left behind them—let him stay his hand, and cry, with one who, like him, loved the bloody road to power: "By Saint Paul, shadows to-night have struck more terrors to the soul of RICHARD, than could the substance of ten thousand soldiers." For if the hand of treason should again be raised, and the living should stand aloof, it seems as if these graves would open and the dead come forth to shame them. There is yet another lesson which we may learn in this presence. The battle cry is no longer sounded. War's thunders have rolled muttering away, and the skies are bright after the storm.

Our heroes are sleeping side by side with those whom they withstood in battle, and they sleep in peace. In the graves dead foes have stricken hands, and proclaimed a truce forever. Let the living strike hands also; for we are not enemies, but brethren. The nobler part of man may succumb to a temporary madness, but he is nevertheless a man; and when the cloud has passed away, he is to be restored to a man's loves and rights and privileges.

Brother, late our foe in battle, but brother still, this country was always our joint inheritance—this flag was always our joint banner. The glory of our past belongs to both of us. Our grandsires and our fathers stood side by side in battle—sat side by side in council. The glory of the future belongs to both of us; this purified land; this great united people; these broad acres, stretching from ocean to ocean, yet bound by a cord of commerce that made of oceans near neighbors, and of mountains level plains; this boundless wealth, this tireless energy, this hunger for progress, this thirst for knowledge—it is yours, it is ours, and no man can take it from us. We alone can despoil and destroy the rich inheritance. Over brothers' graves let brothers' quarrels die. Let there be peace between us—nay, more, let there be love between us—that these swords that we have learned so well to use may, if ever used again, strike only at the common foe. In a few days assembled thousands in the City of the Pilgrims will sing anthems of peace. Let the song be taken up throughout the land—by the shores of the great lakes, by the waters of the Gulf, in the land of the loom and spindle, in the land of gold, on broad prairies, on sunny savannah—let the chorus again and again break forth, "Peace on earth, good-will toward men." We have had enough of war; too many widows' weeds are scattered in this throng—too many orphan children are gazing upon this scene. It was a just and righteous war. It was nobly fought and nobly won. Thank God it is over; and, let us hope, it will be revived only in memory. And now, we lay our tribute upon these tombs. To these, who rest beneath this tomb of the unknown, lost to fame but great in deeds, let us give our choicest flowers,—for here, unrecognized, may be the form of some stout soldier who stood in the critical hour when the fate of the nation hung trembling in the balance on some bloody field, and when to stand was to gain the victory. The forms of those whom he loved may not be with us to-day. They, alas, know not that he is here, but we know that all who rest in this spot or in yonder vast and beautiful camp of the dead, form a worthy part of the noble army of martyrs, whose epitaph is written "faithful unto death."

After the applause had ceased the ceremonies on the platform closed by a chorus "Prayer" from a quartette club.

Interesting ceremonies took place around the "Tomb of the Unknown" and monument above alluded to. The band played BEETHOVEN'S "Dead "March while a band of orphans, from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, passed from the stage and gathered around the tomb. Prayer wrs offered; next followed a requiem by the Beethoven Club, and then the orphans sang, "Shall We Know Each Other," and also, "The Children of the Fallen Brave."

A procession was then formed and passed into the National Cemetery, where the decoration of the graves took place. The two full bands, stationed in opposite sections of the Cemetery, played dirges while the graves were being strewn with flowers. The ceremonies were concluded by the firing of a signal gun, the people gathering around the small stand in the Cemetery, where the band played ROSSINI'S, "Stabat Mater," and the Chaplain of the Department of the Potomac pronounced the benediction. The ceremonies throughout were of an interesting and affecting character. There were on the ground thousands of colored persons, including a company of uniformed colored zouaves, and many of them, like the whites, participated in the decoration of the graves.

Among the incidents attending the ceremonies at Arlington were the following: While General SHERMAN was making his way to the stand the pressure was so great that he was brought to a halt. Some person called out, "Don't hinder General SHERMAN on his march to the sea." The crowd thus being notified who the distinguished individual was, immediately gave way with cheers, and the General speedily reached the stand where he and his wife and daughter were offered seats; but finding the crowd oppressive, they left the platform and found places among the audience in front.

The carriage of Mrs. Senator HARLAN, with that lady seated therein, turned over while going up the hill, but she escaped uninjured. A number of gentlemen rushed forward and righted the carriage, and seized the horses before they could run off.

After the observances at the Tomb of the Unknown Dead, the assemblage proceeded to the lower part of the Cemetery, where the graves are located. Here a large cross had been erected, and around it the orphans gathered, the bands occupying positions upon either side. After the orphans had sung "Rest to the Fallen Brave," the ceremony of decorating the cross took place, the orphans forming a circle around it with a widow in the midst of the group. The flowers were then handed to her, and she transferred them to a soldier in full uniform without equipments, two other soldiers standing by his side in citizens' dress, one without arms and the other with arms. The cross was decorated with the various corps badges and wreaths. Upon it was the following inscription: "In memory to the heroes of Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Shiloh, Fair Oaks, Corinth, Bull Run, Stone River, Vicksburg, Cedar Creek, Chattanooga, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Atlanta." The foot-board bore the names of the last two battles of the war—Fort Fisher and Five Forks. It is estimated at least 25,000 persons were at Arlington.

The monument of the late President LINCOLN, in front of the City Hall, was to-day ornamented, the column being trimmed with and the base with beautiful wreaths of natural flowers.

At the conclusion of the services at Arlington a delegation from each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large number of those who had witnessed the ceremonies, proceeded to the cemetery near Alexandria, where similar ceremonies were conducted.

The graves of the soldiers in the cemetery adjoining the Soldiers' Home, those in the cemetery beyond Fort Stevens, who fell in defence of the city in July, 1864, and also those in Oak Hill and Glenwood Cemeteries, will be decorated to-morrow.

NEW-ENGLAND.

The Ceremonies at Gloucester—Oration of General B. F. Butler—His Eulogy of the Soldiers—Reference to Political Questions—The Alabama Claims Question—Furious Attack on England.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 29.

The decoration ceremonies, to-day, in this quiet seaport town, were rendered somewhat interesting to the outside public by the fact that General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was to deliver the oration. It was hinted some days ago in the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, that this address would contain some reference to the *Alabama* claims question, and it was elsewhere stated that the orator would probably make use of the occasion to deliver some strictures upon what he terms the waiting policy of the Administration toward England. The latter expectation, however, was unfulfilled, General BUTLER contenting himself with a scathing denunciation of England and England's Government in the closing paragraphs. The early part of the day was cloudy, and the thick foggy air betokened a rain which began to fall at about 1 o'clock, or half an hour before General BUTLER was to speak. After pouring steadily for an hour, the sky cleared away and the decoration ceremonies were proceeded with. The procession, consisting of Post No. 45 G. A. R., three Masonic companies, six firemen companies, a score of temperance societies, a militia escort, and two bands marched to the Pavilion Hotel, and about 2,000 people having collected in front, General BUTLER, after a prayer, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Through all time, in every nation, savage and refined, the memory of the patriotic dead has been fondly cherished. Pyramids were built for tombs of kings; triumphal arches preserved the fame of warrior chiefs. Pillars pierced the heavens to point the victories of nations. The Mausoleum was a testimony of the agony of grief of a widowed queen. Thus heretofore, in the history of the world, the tribute of a nation's sorrow has idolized a chieftain alone; monuments have been raised only to the prince and noble, or in commemoration of battles fought for the aggrandizement of power.

To-day the American Republic decorates the graves of her private soldiers with emblems of the people's grateful tribute to their most deserving sons; not in sorrow, not in mourning; for these our ceremonies partake more nearly of the gladness of a holy festival. The imperishable marble, the urn and sculptured vase and brazen cenotaph, which in themselves stand as coldly enduring monuments of grief, are not the chosen tokens of our care and remembrance. In early springtime we strew the resting-places of our soldiers with flowers—the most beautiful of the treasures lavished by God's love on earth—flowers, fresh as is the gratitude in our hearts to the departed ones for their sacrifices,—flowers, fragrant as the glory of their brave deeds in the nostrils of nations,—flowers, perishable, indeed, as their bodies, but like the immortal part, to be renewed year by year forever. What more fitting decoration, therefore, can we bring to a soldier's grave, save one? We will raise over it the starry flag of the nation that is hallowed by his blood. To the patriot soldier the banner under which he wars has a high and noble significance. To him it is the symbol of protection, authority and power. It is the emblem of his country's glorious memories of the past and bright hopes of the future. On its folds he sees emblazoned the great deeds of patriot-heroes who have gone before, written for his reverence, his devotion, his worship. Sacred to his love, endeared to every emotion, he will follow his flag as the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night. He will fight that it may be triumphant and honored. He will brave death and wounds that it may not be dishonored, and dying, he asks no richer shroud than its folds, and desires that he may be borne to the grave by the music to the sound of which he has followed it in victory, and that his last requiem may be the volleys of his comrades which he has heard in its defence in life. Whosoever honors the soldier's flag warms his friendship; whosoever salutes it kindles his pride; whosoever fires upon it rouses his patriotism; whosoever lowers it shames his manhood; whosoever disgraces it shall meet his merited vengeance.

To us proudest of nations, has been given this welcome duty to inaugurate this yearly commemoration of the valor of the soldiers of the people. It has been reserved to a republic first, as an epoch in time, to honor, as most precious, her common dead. Well may it be so, for the battles they fought were in defence of the liberties and laws of the common people. To them has arisen a grander, a nobler memorial than ever the pride or pomp of kings or the wealth wrung from a crushed people, yet raised to chief or warrior. Free government—the triumphal arch to our heroic dead—spreads from ocean to ocean, spanning a continent, and like the bow of promise, assures Freedom, Equality of Rights and Equality of Protection to all men under laws founded upon the will of the people alone.

For the few moments that are permitted to us, there can be no higher subject of thought, no grander theme of contemplation, no more glorious topic of eulogy than the fortitude, courage, constancy, fidelity and loyalty to the flag of the country of our soldiers in the ranks. First, consider how in the dark hours of the Republic, when the officers of the regular army, educated at the expense of the country, bound by its benefits conferred upon them, by the high honors of their profession, by the rewards in store for their truth and adherence to the flag under which they had been nurtured, resigned their commissions to take command in the armed traitor forces of those in rebellion against their country, that no private soldier in the regular army was found faithless to his enlistment. What a glorious spectacle do these true soldiers present! While at the distant military posts of the republic many of their officers were rushing headlong into the arms of treason, we saw these nameless heroes struggling through swamps and plodding their weary way over the dusty, hungry plains, to join the ranks of their country, or starving in the prisons of Texas, to which treachery had consigned them for unfaltering devotion to its flag.

Again, when the cry that armed treason assailed the Government went forth over hill-top, valley and plain, without hope of personal glory save the glorious death of the battle-field, or honor save that which a grateful country now pays to loyalty and courage, without hope of reward save the reward of well-doing, all over the teeming prairies of the West and the broken hills of New-England and the fertile fields of the Middle States, the private volunteer rushed to arms with a unanimity only equalled when the Highlander answered the summons of the fiery cross of his chieftain to maintain the honor of his family and clan.

Pause we here, for no more instructive or sublime sight shall ever greet mortal vision than the citizen, trained solely in the arts of peace, surrounded by all the comforts of civilization, leaving an endeared home, a prattling babe, a loving wife and fond mother, or it may be a helpless and almost dependent father. We see him as he steps forth from his hearth-stone and roof-tree, to leave all, fired by patriotic devotion to the demands of his country's need. Follow him through the dull wearisome routine of the camp of instruction; trace him through the perpetual privations of the march. Behold him him in the hardships of bivouac and storm and rain; behold him, all unused to the horrors of death, as he bears his bosom to the bullet and bayonet of the enemy in the field of mortal strife; or watch him when the fortunes of war doom to a living death in the murderous prison-pens of Belle Isle and Andersonville, he bears his protracted agonies that his country may live. No better soldier ever suffered for a country; no better men ever made better soldiers.

And why? Because he felt that he was a citizen, nay, a sovereign of a country which was worthy of him, and he strove to be worthy of it. And when, after long years of toil, of danger, of agony, of suffering, victory greater in the magnitude of the efforts to attain it and in the glory of its achievements, than ever before illuminated the pages of history perched upon its banners, mark the citizen armies of the Republic as in myriads they return to their homes, not, as in the olden time, to seize upon and subvert, but to be the hope and best preservers of the liberties of their country in peace as they had been its defenders in war.

Centuries ago the Roman poet sang; "It is sweet and praiseworthy to die for one's country." How much more, then, is the death of these, our brave ones, to be held in honor, fallen in defence of such principles, with such results! Tenderly and carefully this generation has laid away the remains of those who fought the battles of the Revolution. How the gratitude of the nation has clustered around them, with a feeling that too much could not be done to make the old age happy of which the young life was so glorions, of those to whose bravery, constancy and fortitude we owe so much. While we were paying honor to the last of these men of '76, there comes upon the land a crisis in which the maintenance of the principles of liberty was more involved and the safety of the people more imperiled; in which the hopes and expectations of the world in the preservation of government, guided by law, under liberty were in greater danger than was the opening germ of freedom and right when preserved by the revolutionary struggle. Our fathers fought for themselves, their lands, their altars, their wives and their children, to prevent even the semblance of a tyrannical Government over their country. Our brothers and sons, by whose several graves we now stand, fought not for themselves; not to preserve their own liberties; not to prevent a tyranny over those who were near and dear to them; not for their religion; but to save the outcast and the slave from a master's whip; from the outrage of unrequited labor; to restore him to that manhood of which he had been deprived, and raise him again erect in the image of God from the earth into which he had been crushed. High, noble and glorious as was the cause for which our fathers fought, may we not, without lowering the surpassing honor in which we may hold their memories one jot or tittle, well and truly say that the praise of these, their sons and our brothers, is higher, nobler, better still. The men over whose graves the nearer and dearer ones only may weep their loss, while the nation rejoices in the sacrifice because of what it has won, went forth to battle, not for aggrandizement, not for glory, not for pay, not for power, but simply at the call of duty—that word which expresses every obligation that the American citizen recognizes as the rule of his life. They saw the Government which their fathers had founded, the Union of the States, which was an assurance of the perpetuation of liberty to the masses, attacked; the flag which was the emblem of its power assaulted and torn down. They saw an attempt to overthrow the principles on which alone the Governments of the world may be regenerated and the peoples disenthralled. They saw an empire to be set up on the ruins of free institutions, the corner-stone of which was slavery. They saw how the willing nations of Europe sprang forward in eager, in sympathetic ardor with that enterprise, giving rights and powers to the Confederacy, and by every instrument of their united recognition and aid endeavoring to make so great a wrong eternal. So seeing, these our comrades felt it their duty, and therefore their pleasure, to go forth to do battle for the right. Looking over the whole world, they saw no ally, no friend, no sympathetic government save one; and that one, although a despotism, had just emancipated every slave within her border. Undismayed with this so great array against them, with no hope of gain to themselves, with conviction of success only because their fight was part of the eternal conflict which has ever gone on between power and right, but which at the moment seemed about to end in favor of wrong—at the call of duty alone our soldiers laid down their lives a willing sacrifice for the rescue of the downtrodden of the human race. Saved by their valor, our Government has become stronger, better, purer than ever before existed on earth; powerful enough to maintain itself at home, compel respect abroad—the reflex of whose institutions has already revolutionized two of the nations of the Old World, and whose influence has caused an American to be respected as only were the rights of a Roman citizen held sacred when Rome was the mistress of the world. With this, so rich a legacy from their deaths, our soldiers have bequeathed to us duties of which we should be false to them and false to ourselves if we swerved from the fulfilment. The first duty indeed—including all others—is that we shall maintain inviolate the principles of that Government which they have preserved; that those laws ensuring the rights of all men, which they have established, shall be executed; that the liberality for which they fought shall ripen into that more perfect freedom, that equality of all men before the law, for the glorious consummation of which they laid down their lives. When we have done this our duty, we shall then in the best form have done full justice to their memories. The annual return of this occasion, which should henceforth be a holiday, when we gather about these graves to again strew flowers upon them, will be the occasion only of revivifying our own patriotism, of pledging ourselves anew, year by year, to our country, and of teaching our children the cost at which the blessings they enjoy and must transmit to those who come after, have been purchased by their fathers. There is, it would seem, a peculiar felicity in the choice of this time at which hereafter a triumphant festival of the Republic should be celebrated in the opening Spring, when the budding trees and teeming earth give promise of fruition, prosperity and plenty in the land, and that the seed planted shall increase and bear fruit in most abundant harvest. So shall the seeds of reverence for the laws, devotion to duty, sacrifice to principle sown in the precious blood of those we honor, bring forth their fruit in the preservation of the liberties of the people and the just rights of all men,—rendering our country the missionary Republic to regenerate the Governments of the world.

While we mourn the departed with softened grief, because of the great work which they have wrought, we may not forget the wrongs which filled so many of these graves which have now become the very altars of Liberty. While we swear our children upon them to eternal fealty to free institutions, equal rights, equal powers and equal laws for all men, we may not, as did the Carthagenian, swear his infant son to eternal hatred of Rome, yet we do remember that Government whose ready aid and perfidious alliance to rebellion in behalf of slavery cost us so much and so many who lie buried here. We will teach our children here by these green mounds, which cover their fathers' ashes, to enforce the lesson, the story of the hatred of that Monarchy of republican institutions which sought to strangle free government at its birth, hiring Hessian subsidies and savage warriors to fight the battles of tyranny against our fathers in the war for Independence—that Government which then failed to make slavery and despotism the rule on land, even against an infant Republic, yet vaunting herself mistress of the seas, and through impressment and search in after years tried but failed to make the ocean and those who go down to the sea in ships her subjects. Let us tell our children, too—and call the spirits of the gallant dead who hover around us to bear us witness and impress the lesson—teaching the story how, when slavery, her legacy to us as a nation, had caused treason and rebellion to raise their parricidal hands against the nation's life, and by its fiendish spirit to arm brother against brother, England, jealous of our prosperity in rivalry of her commercial greatness, and in hatred of our freedom, when she could do so with safety to herself, when she hoped we were in a death-grapple with each other, let loose her pirate steamers to destroy our ships, as she had sent out barbarous Indians in revolutionary times to burn the dwellings of our mothers and scalp them and their little ones. Hereafter, when the Gloucester boy shall say to his father, "Where are the fishing vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?" the man shall answer, "Boy! do you remember the smoke you saw from the Eastern Point when a child? That was your father's vessel, burned by pirates sent out from British ports by British builders, who were cheered for so doing by the British Parliament." The boy will say: "What shall be demanded for so great wrong?" and the old man shall write the single word—"reparation." And so shall remembrance of the injuries be kept alive in the hearts of the people. But more and more do these sins of England become a part of this occasion, because there is not a child whose basket is heavy with blossoms to place with pious care upon the green turf of his father's grave who does not know that his or his comrade's sire lost his life in a war encouraged, aided and prolonged by hatred of England to the institutions of his country and her endeavor to destroy the Republic.

In death our soldiers, therefore, shall serve their country as in life; for in their bright example, as the best hope of the nation, they still live. They have snatched from death the victory, and saved thereby their country. To them, and to us for them, death brings no terrors.

"Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother when she feels,
For the first time, her first-born's breath;
Come when the blessed seals
That close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
Come when the heart beats high and warm
With banquet song, and dance, and wine;
And thou art terrible.
* * * * * * * *
But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be!"

The audience, notwithstanding that the majority, including hundreds of women and children, stood nearly knee-deep in wet grass, gave to the oration the closest attention. Only two or three times was the General interrupted by applause, and the only hearty expression of approval followed the reference to the friendship of Russia. The allusion to the *Alabama* question did not seem to be quite understood by the "mariners from the rock-bound coast" and the "farm hands from the field," the brown upturned faces of most of them showing little appreciation of the significance of the orator's words. The questions of the "Gloucester Boy" and the replies of his father, which, I suppose, the General intended should be dramatically effective, produced among his auditors a pleased look and murmur, which it is quite safe to say indicated little more than that they recognized the locality.

After the oration General BUTLER took his carriage and was driven to Bayvue, and the memorial exercises were continued to their close.

At Boston and Vicinity—Addresses at the Several Prominent Cemeteries.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 29.

Appropriate services and floral testimonials in commemoration of the soldiers and sailors who died in serving their country during the war took place throughout New-England to-day. In Boston and vicinity, business was generally suspended. An imposing military and civic procession, carrying flowers, visited the several cemeteries and strewed the graves with their floral tributes. Eloquent orations were delivered, and the ceremonies throughout were of an interesting and affecting character. The speakers at the different cemeteries included Senator Wilson, at Nativity; Geo. B. Loring, at Plymouth; General W. Binney Sergeant, at Mount Auburn; General W. S. King, at Forrest Hills; T. H. Russell, at Mount Hope; and Mayor Forsythe, of Chelsea, at Woodlawn.

At Worcester—A Procession and Address.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 29.

Decoration Day was observed here under direction of Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic. Business was generally suspended here and the citizens joined with the Post and the City Government in the exercises. The procession was composed of over 500 persons. Three cemeteries were visited, and about 160 graves were decorated. At the different cemeteries Rev. WM. H. HALL, Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON and Rev. P. T. O'REILLY made memorial addresses, and the choirs of the different churches furnished vocal music. The demonstration was much larger than last year, and was more generally participated in by the public.

In Providence, R. I.—Parade of Veterans—Tolling of the City Bells.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, May 29.

The rite of decorating the graves of the soldiers with flowers was observed to-day by the Grand Army of the Republic. A large number of soldiers paraded. An address was delivered by Chaplain WOODBURY. Bells were tolled and flags were displayed at half-mast. Most places of business were closed during the exercises. Post No. 10 went to South Kingston to pay special tribute to the memory of General RODMAN, buried there. All the cemeteries in this vicinity were visited.

The Newport and Woonsocket exercises take place to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Philadelphia—Gathering in Independence Square—Procession of Children—Services in Concert Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 29.

The weather cleared off beautifully by 10 o'clock, and the flags displayed in commemoration of "Decoration Day" fluttered in a fresh breeze from all the public buildings. The Custom-house flag was at half mast. The soldiers' orphans from the various institutions in the City, including those from the Chester Springs School, assembled in Independence-square, numbering in all about seven hundred boys and girls. The children from Chester Springs carried a banner inscribed: "We represent the dead of a hundred and forty-three regiments." The orphans of the Lincoln Institute carried a banner. The Pennsylvania Wards represented the dead of forty regiments. The Northern Home orphans represented eighty regiments. The children were handsomely uniformed, with officers and drummers of their own, and invariably presented a cheerful and healthy appearance. Two squads of boys, some of them not more than five years of age, were armed with toy muskets, and the whole number of boys and girls marched and countermarched with precision, doing great credit to the officers and managers of the Homes. The soldiers' orphans from the Catholic institutions were also in line, as were likewise the colored soldiers' orphans. At noon they were received by Mayor FOX, General VAN VLIET of General MEADE'S staff, Governor CURTIN and other noted personages. The line of march was taken up about Chestnut-street, attracting a great crowd, to Concert Hall, where the various addresses will be delivered.

The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was only observed at one cemetery here to-day, but to-morrow the ceremonies will be general at a large number of cemeteries. At Monument Cemetery to-day, a granite monument to WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE was dedicated. It is an obelisk 60 feet high.

In Carlisle, Penn.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, May 29.

The decoration of soldiers' graves was observed in this place to-day. There was a large turnout of the officers and soldiers of the Carlisle Barracks, the Lodge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of citizens generally. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. JOEL SWARTZ, of this place. The occasion was an imposing one.

At Huntingdon, Penn.—Children's Observances.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Saturday, May 29.

Decoration Day was observed with enthusiasm here. The preparations made by Post No. 33, of the Grand Army of the Republic, were extensive and complete. Large numbers of people came from the country, and when joined by the citizens of this place, there were thousands present participating in the ceremonies. A hundred of the pupils from the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School added to the occasion by their presence, and enlivened it by their excellent singing. The instrumental music was furnished by the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band. On arriving at the Cemetery the crowd was so large that the exercises at the platform could not be heard by half of them. MILTON S. LITTLE, Esq., Commander of the Post, delivered the oration. Decorating was done by stationing a member of the Post at each grave, where a flag had been previously placed, and at the roll of the drum the wreaths of flowers were reverently laid on their sacred mounds. The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of the immense assemblage. The weather was most propitious.

THE SOUTH.

At Knoxville, Tenn.—Five Thousand Persons in Attendance—The Addresses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 29.

The decoration ceremonies to-day were a complete success. The city was crowded with strangers, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. Over five thousand persons participated in the ceremonies. All the graves, over three thousand in number, were strewn with flowers. Addresses were delivered by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, THOS. A. R. NELSON and J. M. THORNBURG.

At Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 29.

A large number of whites and blacks participated in the ceremonies of decorating the Union soldiers' graves. The Seventeenth Infantry also participated in the proceedings.

THE WEST.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 29.

Business was generally suspended here today for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' graves. Twenty-five thousand persons participated. General SHERIDAN was on the speakers' platform. Lieutenant-Governor LEE delivered an address.

In Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 29.

The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves, in the cemeteries adjacent to this city, was performed this afternoon by Forsythe Post, Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by a large concourse of citizens. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon.

In Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, May 29.

Business is generally suspended here today. An immense crowd of people have gone to the cemetery to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves.

At Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 29.

A great concourse of people proceeded to Elm Wood Cemetery this afternoon, as participants or spectators of the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' and sailors' graves. Excellent order attended the proceedings, which were very beautiful and impressive.

ELSEWHERE.

In Newark, N. J.—Observances at Fairmount Cemetery.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 29.

The decoration ceremonies in this city were very impressive to-day. Flags were at half-mast. The streets were crowded. There was a civic and military procession. The ceremonies at Fairmount Cemetery included prayers, dirges, addresses by Ex-Governor WARD and Rev. Mr. MERIDITH, of the Methodist Church and the decoration of the graves with flowers.

At Flushing—Decorations of the Monument to the Flushing Heroes.

Yesterday afternoon was set apart by the citizens of Flushing, L. I., for the purpose of paying tribute to the sacred memories of the heroes who died in their country's defence on the battle fields of the late war and in prisons. Opposite the Town Hall, in Broadway, Flushing, stands a monument on which are inscribed the names of the gallant fellows who left their homes in that pretty little town to answer the nation's call for protectors, and who never more returned. Around this the ladies of Flushing have had flower wreaths entwined, and green garlands festooned. The base was covered with green sods, forming a plot in which were erected young evergreens, and upon the steps were laid floral tributes of affection by the sorrowing relatives and friends. All through the day men, women and children in holday attire thronged to the sacred spot, bringing with them choice bouquets, which they placed upon the pedestal. They lingered lovingly near until the hour appointed for the memorial ceremonies had arrived. At 5 o'clock crowds of patriotic people, desiring to participate in the services of the day, gathered around. The children of the Soldiers' Orphan Home, boys and girls dressed neatly in straw hats, little white sacks and checkered skirts and pants, were grouped round the monument and added to the interest of the scene. The pupils of No. 5 Public School also came to assist in the ceremonies. Mr. MAURICE FRANKLIN opened the decoration service with a few preliminary remarks as to the solemnity of the occasion, and was followed by the performance of a hymn by the Engineers' Band from Willett's Point. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR next invoked God's blessing on the country, and prayed for a prolonged peace. The band played another sacred selection, which was succeeded by a pretty chorus by the orphans, "The Soldiers' Memorial Day," written especially for the occasion. Standing closely around the monument they strewed flowers upon it as they sang. Mr. JAMES W. COVERT delivered the address, calling to mind the object of the services. He pointed out the disinterested patriotism of the brave fellows who tore themselves away from home and its endearments to struggle for their country's honor and safety. For these they laid down their lives. Such patriotic spirit kept alive our nation's integrity and prosperity, for which every heart should testify that their deeds shall be immortal. He was followed by other speakers in much the same strain, after which the public school children sang "The Soldier's Grave" and "We Love the Heroes." The services were very imposing, and the softest of Summer breezes wafted these sounds of affection far away; the sun shone without a cloud, while with reverend hearts and sacred tears were recalled the sacrifices and deathless fame of the saviors of the Union.

Earlier in the day the Kappa Delta Society met in the saloon of the Flushing Institute, to manifest their appreciation of the respect paid to the honored dead, by appropriate exercises. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. GRIFFIN, DRUMM and JAMES BUNTING, and hymns were also sung. After this the Society and their lady friends proceeded to the grave of their late brother, GEORGE HUNTSMAN, who perished in the war, and decorated it with beautiful flowers—emblems of their love and esteem.

Celebrations To-Day and To-Morrow.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The following orders have been issued in reference to the Decoration services to-day:

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON GRAY CAVALRY, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 10.—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this command will assemble for parade on Sunday, the 30th inst., in full uniform, mounted. Line will form on Washington-place, right resting on University-place, at 9 o'clock A. M. Troopers who have not been furnished with the full-dress uniform will parade in stable dress.

By order of Major EDWARD H. KENT, Commanding.
DANIEL D. WYLIE, First Lieut. and Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS POST PHIL KEARNEY NO. 8, G. A. R., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

POST ORDER NO. 4.—This command will assemble on Sunday, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., corner Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, to participate in the floral ceremonies to the memory of fallen comrades.

Post line will be formed at 9:45 o'clock precisely. A prompt and full attendance is earnestly desired.

By order of Commander B. T. MORGAN.
C. H. PATRICK, Post Adjutant.

IN JERSEY CITY AND HUDSON COUNTY.

The citizens of Jersey City and Hudson County are making extensive preparations for decorating, in a befitting manner, the graves of their fallen soldiers on Monday, the 31st inst. The procession will leave Washington-street at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the New-York Bay Cemetery, where the floral and other exercises will take place. Mr. A. W. TENNEY, of New-York City, will deliver the oration.

IN HOBOKEN.

The following is the programme for the observance, in this city, of the day set apart for the decoration of the graves of deceased soldiers, as ordered by the Grand Marshal.

The commanders of the military organizations and those in charge of the civic societies, will report to the Grand Marshal at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., when they will be assigned their respective positions as follows:

1. First Battalion N. J. S. M., commanded by Major B. F. HART.
2. Battery A, N. J. S. Artillery.
3. Hoboken Veteran Corps.
4. Sons of Temperance and citizens on foot.
5. Carriage with chaplain and orator.
6. Hearse containing flowers, escorted by Post No. 19 G. A. R.
7. Four stages with thirty young ladies, National Glee Club and Foster Quartette Club.
8. Mayor, Council and other city officials in carriages.
9. Citizens in carriages.

Route.

From Odd Fellows' Hall up Washington-street, to Hackensack plank road, to Weehawken Cemetery, from thence to Hoboken Cemetery, when the following services will take place:

1. Dirge by the band.
2. Anthem by the singing club.
3. Prayer by the chaplain of the G. A. R.
4. Reading of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S address on Gettysburg Cemetery by Captain THOMAS H. LEE.
5. Oration by Gen. H. EDWIN TREMAINE.
6. Benediction.
7. Decoration of the graves.
8. Closing hymn.

After leaving cemetery, along Fisher-avenue to Grove Church, when graves will also be decorated. Return by Dallytown road, Fulton-street, Palisade-avenue and Hackensack plank road to Odd Fellows' Hall, where the parade will be dismissed.

The following-named comrades are hereby detailed as aids to the Marshal: Colonel STEPHEN M. LONG, Captain JOHN D. P. MOUNT and Captain T. H. LEE. By order.

BARENT FRASER, Jr., Grand Marshal.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Association Trotting Meeting—Third and Last Day—Splendid Weather and Brilliant Attendance—American Girl Wins the Five Thousand Dollar Purse in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:23 1-2, 2:23 1-4, 2:21.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association Trotting Meeting. The same beautiful weather which had characterized the first two days was continued over the third; for notwithstanding the dull and threatening clouds in the forenoon, at midday the sun came out bright and glorious, and thousands were induced to visit the new and beautiful course to witness the great trotting contest between the six celebrated horses entered for the $5,000 purse. The magnificent drive from the City of Churches, through the Park, to the track, presented one continuous line of elegant equipages, prominently conspicuous among which we noticed the superb four-in-hand team of bays of Mr. J. B. FELLOWES, admirably matched, and unequaled for speed and beauty, and the well-appointed four-in-hand team of Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. The grand stand was crowded to its utmost capacity in both stories with a highly-respectable assemblage, and the club-house presented a dazzling array of the youth, beauty and fashion of Brooklyn and New-York. The attendance, taken altogether, was immense, fully eight thousand persons being on the ground.

The first race was for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, in harness, for horses that had never beaten 2:31, and the following horses started: M. RODEN'S b. g. *Little Fred*; A. GOLDSMITH'S b. m. *Lady Whitman*; B. S. WRIGHT'S bl. m. *Jessie Wales*; F. J. NODINE'S b. m. *Belle of Brooklyn*; W. L. SIMMON'S br. g. *Old Put*, and GEORGE FERGUSON'S b. g. *Needle Gun*. *Little Fred* was the favorite against the field, at $100 to $80 on him, and he won in three straight heats very easily; *Needle Gun* taking second money, and *Jessie Wales* third.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I., May 29—Premium $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for all horses that have not beaten 2:31; $700 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third horse.

M. Roden names b. g. Little Fred	1	1	1
F. J. Nodine names b. m. Belle of Brooklyn, formerly "Kate."	2	2	4
R. L. Wright names bk. m. Jessie Wales	3	6	3
Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Lady Whitman	4	4	6
William L. Simmons names br. g. Old Put	5	3	5
George W. Ferguson names b. g. Needle Gun	6	5	2

Time—2:29—2:28½—2:26¾.

The great race of the meeting, for a purse of $5,000, mile heats, in harness, for all horses except *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy*, (a most ridiculous clause, by-the-by, and quite unworthy the Association,) had six entries, comprising all the best trotting horses in the country, except the two excluded. These were A. F. FAWCETT'S ch. s. *Bashaw, Jr.*, driven by GEORGE NELSON; D. MACE'S br. s. *Rhode Island*, NORRIS HOLCOMB'S b. m. *Lucy*, driven by J. BOWEN; W. LOVELL'S b. m. *American Girl*, driven by M. RODEN; W. L. SIMMONS' br. c. *George Wilkes*, driven by W. BORST; and BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. *Goldsmith Maid*. The winner was entitled to $3,000; the second to $1,500, and the third to $500. In the pools *Goldsmith Maid* was the favorite, selling for $450; *George Wilkes*, $255; *Rhode Island*, $115; *Lucy*, $215; *Bashaw, Jr.*, $85, and *American Girl* $80. The owner of the latter, Mr. W. LOVELL, despite her three previous defeats in the hands of the incapable trainer and driver, PETER MANEE, never lost confidence in her, and backed her pluckily, at odds, both to win the race and to beat other named horses in their places. Before her matches with *Lady Thorn* and *Lucy*, *American Girl* had given evidence of wonderful speed, and had shown a half mile 1.07; and it was the consciousness of this fact, and the confidence inspired by her now being in the hands of so able a trainer and driver as M. RODEN, that induced Mr. LOVELL to support her with such spirit yesterday. As the pool quoted above shows, she was held in very low estimation, thus affording an excellent opportunity of investment, and her plucky owner was enabled to win the immense stake of $10,000 at comparatively small outlay.

FIRST HEAT—After half an hour had been wasted in scoring, the word was given, *American Girl* a length in front, with *George Wilkes* second, and *Goldsmith Maid* third, *Rhode Island* being the last horse. At the quarter-pole *American Girl* was two clear lengths before the *Maid*, *Wilkes* third, on a break, and *Lucy* fourth; time, 36 seconds; *American Girl* increased her lead on the backstretch, and was three lengths in front of the *Maid* at the half-mile pole in 1:10, and the same at the three-quarter in 1:45; *Bashaw* being third and *Lucy* fourth. RODEN had now the heat safe, and keeping his mare well together, by the finest horsemanship, he came home a winner by three lengths; *Goldsmith Maid* second a length before *Bashaw*, *Lucy* fourth and *Wilkes* last. Time, 2:23½.

SECOND HEAT—*Goldsmith Maid* had still the call, despite the *Girl* had won the heat, and she brought $405, to the latter's, $400; *Wilkes*, $155; *Lucy*, $100; *Bashaw*, $85, and *Rhode Island*, $75. After a dozen ineffectual attempts to get the word, the horses were started from a line; *Goldsmith Maid* getting off in front, *Rhode Island* second on a break, *Bashaw* third, and *American Girl* last. The *Maid* led *Bashaw* a length at the quarter-pole in 36 seconds; *American Girl*, who had passed her horses, being now third, *Wilkes* and *Lucy* fourth and fifth. At the half-mile the *Maid* was only half a length before *Bashaw*, who made a double break on the back-stretch; time, 1:11½. On the third quarter, *American Girl* was trotting magnificently, passed both *Bashaw* and *Goldsmith Maid*, and fairly out trotting her opponents, came home a winner by a length in 2:23¼, amid great cheering.

THIRD HEAT—The betting was now $100 to $40 on *American Girl*, who took the lead from *Bashaw* before reaching the quarter-pole, in 36 seconds, and leading a length ahead at the half in 1:11, made a break near the three-quarter pole, but RODEN had her down instantly, and finally won the heat by a length in 2:21; *Lucy* taking second money, and *Bashaw* the $500 for third horse.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—PREMIUM $5,000.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses, except *Lady Thorne* and *Mountain Boy*. $3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse.

W. Lovell names b. m. American Girl	1	1	1
Norris Holcomb names b. m. Lucy	4	3	2
A. F. Fawcett names ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.	3	3	3
Budd Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid	2	2	4
Daniel Mace names br. s. Rhode Island	5	6	5
Wm. L. Simmons names br. s. Geo. Wilkes	6	5	6

Time—2:23½, 2:23¼, 2:21.

Up in a Balloon—A Three Days' Aerial Voyage.

It has recently been announced that Mons. ALEXANDER CHEVALIER, a French aeronaut, proposes shortly to undertake the perilous and heretofore unessayed enterprise of traveling from this City to Europe in a balloon. The projected journey is to be made in a balloon ninety-five feet high, and sixty-five feet in diameter, possessing a buoyancy capable of sustaining eight tons. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about sixty-five hours. Yesterday Mons. CHEVALIER went on the first of a series of aerial ascents, preparatory to his grand trip. A fine open spot in Hamilton Park, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, was selected as the place of departure. Among the spectators present were Professor [illegible] DEN DOREMUS, Mr. JAS. PARTON, Major B. [illegible] and others. Soon after 5 o'clock the aeronaut [illegible] the car of his balloon and made ready to [illegible]. He carried with him a sextant, barometer, life-preserver and some articles of food. His aerial ship rose quickly after the moorings were unfastened, and in a few minutes had disappeared through a thick cloud into the illimitable realms of space. The ascent created the most absorbing interest among those who witnessed it. Professor DOREMUS pronounced it the finest he had ever seen. Mons. CHEVALIER expects to make his descent to-day or to-morrow.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LEITH PILOT'S SONG.

I.

O, where is the ship that sailed over the sea
Last Michaelmas-tide was a year?
At Michaelmas-tide, and she promised to be
By Midsummer back again here.
Stout and strong was her build, stout and strong
was her oak,
Stout and strong were her mariners bold;
Loud and long were our cheers, as the good ship
broke
Through the Bar, where the big breakers rolled.
"God speed thee, my son," prayed the gray Grandame,
As she wiped the last tear from her eye.
"He must go," sighed the Bride, yet she smiled
all the same,
As near to a smile as a sigh!
Now a heave, yo ho! heave the lead, yo ho!
And a heave, yo ho! for the lead.

II.

O, where is the ship that sailed over the sea
Last Michaelmas-tide was a year?
At Michaelmas-tide, and she promised to be
By Midsummer back again here.
"God save thee, my son," moans the gray Grandame,
With ever a tear in her eye:
"He must come," cries the Bride, yet she weeps
all the same,
As the weariful days go by.
Alas! for the ship that lies deep in the sea;
Alas! for the mariners' hearts that are cold;
Alas! for two hearts breaking silently,
Bonnie Bride and gray Grandame old!
Now a heave, yo ho! heave the lead, yo ho!
And a heave, yo ho! for the lead.

—*Good Words.*

GYPSY GLIMPSES.

From All the Year Round.

The writer, going down to spend last Christmas in one of the midland counties, soon heard that a portion of a true gypsy tribe had encamped in the town, on a spare bit of land usually occupied by traveling circuses and similar troupes of performers. They received visitors into their ground at the small charge of threepence each, with the hope of extracting larger sums by coaxing, flattery, or fortune-telling. It was Christmas Eve when we went to see them. It had been the weekly market-day and the gypsies had made themselves conspicuous in the market by their lavish purchases of the very best and dearest articles in it, and, to the great astonishment of the doubting market women, by paying indisputably good gold and silver for them. The ground was a dark and muddy field, surrounded by dingy tents, which had, however, a faint glow about them, as if there were plenty of light within. We approached the nearest with cautious and hesitating steps, noiseless on the soft ground; but a voice immediately saluted us with the invitation, "Come in, ladies. Don't be afraid of the poor gypsies." A smooth, pleasant, fawning voice, with flexible tones in it, such as the voices of uneducated people rarely possess, but which seemed to be the common property of all this tribe. We lifted a flap of the tent, and stooping low, entered. This was the scene we came upon.

A long, low tent, about twenty feet in length, and not more than seven feet in height, and of the same height and breadth from one end to the other. The frame was made of strong hoops placed pretty closely together, with strengthening girders between: it was well covered with good Scotch blankets, which had once been the gypsy told me, "as white as the driven snow," but which were now brown and weather-stained. A kind of division was made across the middle of the tent. In the front was a space answering to the kitchen and family sitting-room, the centre of which was occupied by a large, convenient brazier, filled with glowing charcoal; this had a circular shake down of straw, perfectly fresh and clean, surrounding it. The further portion of the tent contained a bed, resting on the ground, but piled high with mattresses, and covered with rugs and blankets of the most brilliant colors, scarlet, amber and blue; two or three boxes, also covered with gorgeous rugs; a set of china, richly painted, and a silver tea service; a parrot in a ludicrous brass cage, a picture or two, and a real Christmas tree, with its ordinary accompaniments of oranges and sweetmeats suspended to its decorated branches. A pretty lamp, which hung from the middle of the low roof, shed a brilliant light upon all; while the charcoal fire made the tent even warmer than was agreeable on a mild Winter's night. The occupants were two only: a widow and her unmarried daughter, who was a handsome and graceful young woman of seven-and-twenty, expressing a lofty contempt for the men of her tribe, and informing us that she put up and took down their large tent alone, without their aid. These two possessed, besides their tent, a caravan, and the mother held a license as traveling hawker. The daughter was sitting cross-legged on the straw, with a very large earthenware bowl before her, where she was mixing the ingredients for their Christmas pudding, which seemed likely to be of incredible proportions for a family of two, as she was stoning three pounds of raisins for it. Both were busy and evidently not in a mood for fortune-telling, or possibly they did not consider us worthy of any exercise of their powers. Very courteous they were, with a finer sort of dignity in their manner than many an English lady would show under a similar infliction—the visit of perfect strangers at a domestic crisis. Two little girls came flying into the tent, with new scarlet frieze frocks in their hands, fresh from the fingers of the dressmaker, and trimmed with black velvet and bugles, which were to be worn for the first time on Christmas Day. I spoke to the old gypsey of Epping Forest, and she told me with a touch of poetry in the words, that her daughter was "a real forest bird," having been born in "Grandmother's Parlor;" a spot of the old forest now inclosed and built upon. It was easy to trace the same poetic vein in most of them. I told one young mother, with a child in her arms, how we called a little girl belonging to us Daisy, because she was born when the daisies were springing; her bright black eyes glistened and grew softer as she said it was like her own self—she called her little Oscar "Bee," for when he was a baby the humming-bees used to fly in and out of her tent, and help to sing him to sleep.

We were asked to visit two or three other tents. One especially, which was even larger and richer than the first, belonging to a married daughter of the old gypsy. The husband was away, and the young woman was sitting alone; she was dressed in an elegant light print dress, and wore gold ear-rings four inches long, dropping to her shoulders. Amidst the bright-colored rugs behind her, and upon a pillow as white as snow, lay the curly black head of a little child, sleeping soundly under the full glare of the lamp. She was languidly shredding herbs for the stuffing of a turkey for the morrow's dinner. A large pan was boiling over the charcoal fire, with that placid, equable, gentle bubble, which must give indescribable satisfaction and peace to the heart of a cook; while a delicious savor diffused itself, not too obtrusively, throughout the tent. A large tray of china plates and dishes stood in the background. The whole interior was a picture of extreme comfort, blended with an air of luxury and romance. The rich crimsons, purples and ambers, of the coloring; the mother's beauty and languid grace; the half-hidden face upon the pillow, rosy with sleep; the smokeless fire, with its little bubbling accompaniment of cheery music; these made us linger, till the flap of the tent was gently stirred, and two rough maids-of-all-work entered, who had stolen a few minutes from their lawful business of doing errands, to snatch the brief delight of paying to have their fortunes told.

Of course, we went away, and went with the most innocent and honorable intentions; but finding the ground too muddy in the direction we took, we retraced our steps past the tent, and observed two or three minute peep-holes, which proved irresistibly tempting. The young gypsy woman, with her fine air of superiority, was keeping her seat, while one of the rough-looking girls knelt before her, stammering out an apology for her hand not being over clean.

"Never mind, child," said the gypsy, while she read it closely for a minute or two. "You've a high spirit."

"That's true enough," murmured the girl.

"You may be led, but you won't be drove," she continued.

"True," assented the girl.

"You've lost friends by slander."

"That's as true as I'm here to-night!" said the girl, with a look ten times more solemn than if she had been in church.

"Your fortune will be rose by marriage, not by service. There's a J. and a W. thinking about you; which do you prefer?"

The girl simpered, but did not answer rashly; it was a very momentous question.

"I think," she said, bashfully. "I should prefer the J."

"I was just going to tell you," said the fortune-teller, "that there's a ring bought and paid for, as you know nothing about. You'll be a married woman in six months, and have three children, if you mind what you're about."

The girl's face grew radient with delight, and she rapturously exclaimed to her companion, "It's every word true, Mary." Mary had been to get change, two sixpences for a shilling, and had just brushed past us, too intent and too impatient to pay any regard to our eaves-dropping. She now entered in her turn, with the same shame-facedness concerning her rough hands. But a dog inside the tent, that had been snarling all the time at our unwarrantable conduct, becoming more uneasy, we decided it was time to go; so we left the field, and the dim tents dotted about it, and returned to the house at which we were visiting, whose occupant had passed sixty long years beneath the same roof-tree; a strange contrast to the vagrant tribe, possessing an abiding place nowhere.

The same striking contrast was presented to us still more forcibly a few days later, when we were invited to spend an evening with the gypsies in the oldest of all the residences in the neighborhood:—a pile of irregular buildings, set up at different times, with ivied gables, and lattice windows here and there, bearing the name of the Old Hall. It has been a homestead and dwelling-place through many generations, and its thick walls had sheltered a countless succession of guests, before the gypseys were welcomed within its broad, low doorways. It was known that they had received a somewhat similar invitation elsewhere, but they had been deeply affronted by being gathered into a public room, and mixed up, as they said, with quite a low class of people, and where they had their tea served to them in delft cups, and with leaden spoons. Their host upon this occasion had assured them that they should meet none but his personal friends, and should be treated as any other of his visitors. He was thoroughly anxious to gratify their feelings, and minister to their æsthetic tastes. The dining-hall—a handsome room, large enough to seat fifty or sixty guests, and with walls painted of a deep rich red—was decorated with evergreens and pictures, and brilliantly lighted up. The tables were adorned with plate, and china, and flowers, but with a more profuse display of provisions than usual; needless as it proved. Some misgiving being felt as to whether they might fall us at the last moment, a servant was sent down to the camp to ascertain the feeling of the gypsies. They were found regaling themselves with tea, and bread and meat; and when expostulated with, they gave the superb reply, "We must not be hungry when we are visiting. We cannot fill ourselves at the doctor's expense."

They arrived at the doctor's about half an hour after the appointed time, as if they had the fashionable dread of appearing too eager to accept the hospitality offered to them. The men were a band of strong, healthy-looking fellows, mostly dressed like homely country farmers, but with very little of the awkwardness and bashfulness of the lower farmer class. The women retained a more picturesque style of apparel, except in the instance of my unmarried friend of twenty-seven, who was attired in a mauve moire antique gown, with a very long train, a Paisley shawl and a lace bonnet with flowers in it. The rest of the women were less magnificent, and more gypsy-like; but several of them apologized for their dress, saying that they had never thought they would be treated like real gentlefolks. We mingled with them as much as possible at the tea-table, but the gypsy men kept apart at one end of the room, with a little native wildness in their behavior. As might have been expected, their appetite was somewhat small, but they could not resist the temptation of hot buttered cakes. The first who made the discovery of these dainties proclaimed it in a loud voice to some friend at a distance; but that was the sole breach of etiquette which came under my notice. In general they conducted themselves with as much ease and self-possession as if they were accustomed to occupy chairs and tables at every meal, one little boy alone asking to be put down upon the floor to rest his legs. Opposite to me at the tea-table, sat two young women, with low, broad intelligent foreheads, black eyes, very brilliant, but with no softness or dspth in them, and purplish black hair falling carelessly about their neck and face. Their hands, like those of most of the other women, were small and well shaped, with long taper fingers laden with rings, and bearing little trace of rough work. I counted eleven rings on the hand of the girl opposite me; and upon another occasion I asked her to let me look at them. She was then *en deshabille* in her tent, kneeling at a washing-tub, but she willingly took off a yellow silk handkerchief which covered her neck, and handed it to me with all her jewelry tied in a tight knot at one corner, which had been hidden in her bosom. They were of less value than I had fancied, five of them being memorial rings only.

When tea was over, the doctor had some religious addresses administered to his strange guests, and the gypsies with an honorable exception or two, then looked as if they thought it was time to go home. But as soon as this duty was performed, the doctor, whose desire it was to make the evening thoroughly enjoyable to them, invited them to adjourn to the drawing-room. Then began the real pleasure of the party. The gypsies were taken by surprise; while the men held back a little, the women and children thronged, with childish delight and curiosity, into the drawing-room.

It was a large low room, such as are to be found in ancient houses only, wainscoted from floor to roof with polished panels of oak, dark with age, which formed an excellent background for throwing out the warm coloring of the gipsy groups. Pictures, mostly fair, sunny and lightsome, and mirrors in glistening frames hung against the walls. There were flowers about, and cases of butterflies; and there were couches, ottomans and chairs of light gay colors. We left these seats to the gypsies, and it was marvelous with what complete dignity and elegance they occupied them. The only trace that they were not "to the manner born" was that one young girl, of fifteen or so, slipped down after a while from her sofa to a more familiar posture on the floor. They amused themselves with the albums, knick knacks, old china, books of pictures, solitaire-boards, and other curiosities of the room, with a very close resemblance to the composure and collectedness of those accustomed to such things all their life. During the early part of the evening they had exchanged remarks with one another very freely in Romany, which was, of course, incomprehensible to us; but upon finding themselves drawing-room guests, they put on an additional politeness of bearing. I heard only one sentence spoken in Romany, which was plainly a sharp rebuke, administered by an elderly woman to a girl who was laughing and talking somewhat too loudly.

The men were not one whit behind the women in good breeding and courtesy. Those who ventured into the drawing-room would rise to offer their seats to a lady whom they might see standing, just as any other gentleman would. One of them conversed fluently with a lady at the piano concerning the different operas, and asked for hirs from La Sonnnambule and La Zingara. "Look at Annie with that gypsy fellow!" said Annie's husband. It was a droll sight. The gypsy, a dark sunburned man, was leaning over her with bent head, his hand upon the music-board, ready to turn the leaves, while she was looking up into his face, smiling and talking as to any other gentleman. He tried his skill when she rose from the piano, and said, regretfully, that their wandering life was altogether inconsistent with pianos.

But most of the men kept in the dining-room, and the large entrance-hall, which contained many fine plants, mosses and ferns. They specially admired the brilliant scarlet of the poynsittia pulcherrima, and asked to have the name written down for them, in order that the next child born in camp might be called after it! They were also much interested in an antique cumbersome suit of armour; but they considered it fair manners to talk Romany in the hall, and did not make any observation upon it in English.

One little living picture will always stay in my memory. A young gypsy mother, with the true Zingara beauty of face, a low olive-tinted forehead, straight eyebrows, glittering eyes, and black hair, with the metallic lustre of a raven's wing upon it. Her dress, a kind of vest of a creamy white, with a skirt of pure simple primary red, neither scarlet nor crimson, of some soft stuff which showed something of the roundness and grace of her limbs. A pair of long earrings fell beside her dusky neck. She had small tawny hands covered with rings. And upon her lap, with its shrewd, small, fortune-telling face lying on her bosom, and its bead-like eyes with very little look of babyhood in them, nestled a child only seven months old, lightly caressed by her bare arm. She was leaning back against the dark paneling, weary with sitting upright so long, but in an attitude of wonderful grace and freedom, while the light of the fire beside her, played about her and her baby.

The most intelligent of the gypsies was a man with the rather unromantic name of Smith. He told me there was scarcely one among them who could read or write. Most of the people in their tribe were related in and out. They belonged to the true gypsy race; not to the gypsies of Epping Forest, who were a mongrel lot, from whom they had been obliged to separate, on account of their low and dirty habits. Only one man in their camp had mixed blood, and the taint had come in so long ago that nobody knew whence it came. The real gypsies were to be known as much by their customs and traditions as by their genealogy. If a dog should lick any place or vessel, even a brass or copper pan, it was immediately destroyed, or disposed of; no true gypsy would use it again. They called themselves Protestants of the Church of England, and were christened, married and buried at the church nearest to which their camp happened to be. "It was almost an unheard-of thing," he said, "for a real gypsy to marry a person of another race; but such things might become more common by-and-by."

This man was a pleasant, straight-forward-looking, fair man, with nothing of the gypsy caste of face. His voice was steady and grave, and his manner exceedingly self-respectful. He had three children with him, over whom he kept a strict, but kindly oversight. His wife was at home, taking care of the tent, he said. When it was time for the party to disperse, Smith made a farewell speech to the doctor, spoken with much dignity and courtesy, assuring him that his people had never spent an evening with so much enjoyment. They took their departure with no awkward hurry or rush, leaving us with the impression that while entertaining gypsies, we had been entertaining gentle-people unawares.

It is but fair to add that the trust reposed in them was not betrayed. Of the many little articles of value, which lay about the Old Hall, ready to pilfering fingers, not one was missed. Our gipsy guests had been strictly honest.

RACHEL, THE GREAT ACTRESS.—Mlle. RACHEL, who enjoyed such a degree of public favor, was in her youth so thin and sickly-looking, that when she solicited some lessons from M. PROVOST, one of the company of the Théâtre Français, he advised her to go and sell flowers. On one of the evenings of her later triumphs, when she was enthusiastically called for, and bouquets in profusion flung to her, as soon as the curtain was down she collected a number of them in her Greek tunic, approached her master that should have been, and gracefully kneeling before him, and holding out her collection, thus addressed him: "I have followed your advice, M. PROVOST, and am a flower-seller; will you buy?" The professor, of course, acknowledged his want of foresight, and paid her due compliments.

When RACHEL entered the Théâtre Français in the year 1838, she was a well-exercised comedian, though young in years. Her first studies were directed to singing, under a certain M. CHORON, whose school of religious music was subventioned by the Government of the Restauration. He requested her so to take the name ELIZA as more befitting a Christian school. She gave up the vocal study, and entered a class of declamation kept by M. ST. AULAIRE, and was very glad to get occasionally two francs per night for assisting in juvenile performances. She performed at the Théâtre Molière, under the pet name of "La Pétite Elisa," and then entered the Gymnase under M. POIRSON. "Have you any other name besides ELIZA?" said he. "Yes, my name is ELIZABETH RACHEL." "Then RACHEL you shall be; ELIZA is not a good name on a playbill." Previous to this she had filled a variety of characters. In "La Vandéenne" she made her *début* at the Gymnase. POIRSON, after some study of her abilities, counseled her to adopt the serious business of tragedy. She followed his advice, and put herself under the instruction of M. SAMSON, one of the company of the Théâtre Français. Being received at that theatre, she attracted little notice at first, but she won her way to public favor in a few months, by the possession of genuine talents and perseverance.

Sprung from people of low condition, spending her youth in a state of penury, and in a society far from edifying, she found herself suddenly admitted to the tables and the *salons* of the nobility, yet a stranger meeting her there would scarcely suspect that she had not been "to the manner born." Without education, she was always ready to be instructed by competent authorities in literary matters. As an artist, she was unrivaled in the expression of the stronger and fiercer passions and feelings, but she was deficient in exhibiting the tenderer emotions of our nature. She attempted comedy, like other eminent tragedians, but failed of success.

Where she felt at ease in society, she gave way to all her lively, cheerful and satirical impulses, and charmed her company. She could act the fine lady to the entire approbation of any reunion in high society in which she might happen to be, but like Tony Lumkin, frequently preferred the company of the "Three Pigeons" to the people of the "great house," having had before Her Majesty at Windsor, and won royal approbation by her delivery as well as her easy, unaffected demeanor, she entered the family circle much fatigued, and throwing herself on a sofa, cried out in a tone of relief: "O, how I love to vulgarize myself, (*M'encanailler.*)"

That she was grasping as well as generous, fickle, eager to take back to-day what she liberally gave away yesterday, that she by no means appreciated a good woman's best gift cannot be denied. She was only 38 years old at her death in 1858.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

TAKING A CONSTITUTIONAL.—The walk, ordinarily called a constitutional, has no end in view beyond the mere healthy exercise which is to be had from the act of walking. Such walks are, however, generally uninteresting and depressing. You have been sitting, you well know, too long in the house—for several days in the house—and you mean to stay in, this quiet afternoon also, to finish that book, or to write the last pages of that paper. The pen is nibbed, the sheets laid ready, the train of thought just starting, when in comes a friend—one whom it will not do to refuse—to advise a walk. And your consciousness is on the side of his arguments. You know that the wheels of being require to be wound up by that undesired spin in the caller air; and reluctantly, grudgingly, you close the desk and lay aside the ready pen, and button your coat, and sally forth for the duty-trudge. But you are speculating all the while upon what shortest limit will satisfy the claims of duty; and at the first chance you gladly wheel round again, and as soon as possible are at the brain work. Well, such a walk has not done you much good; still a certain amount of exercise has set the blood spinning and the muscles in movement, and this was better than sitting at home. But the mind is not much refreshed, having been on the fret all the while you were out. The walk indeed that is only undertaken, and unwillingly perhaps undertaken, on the score of health, is hardly to be classed as a walk for pleasure. Let it stand labeled as the *duty-walk.*—*Leisure Hour.*

THE CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS.—"You talked, Master B., the other day about 'classing,' as you call it, the pigeons along with the cocks and hens. If you had thought of their nests, you would never have made that mistake." "Why, Mr. Belt," said I, "would you class birds by their nests? And why not, if they are to be classed at all? There is no one thing that birds are so constant and regular in as the making of their nests, more especially in their lining. Who ever saw a wren or a tit's nest that was not full of feathers, or a warbler's with a feather in it? Did you ever know a blackbird line its nest with aught but fibrous roots, or a song-thrush collect any soft lining at all? Did you ever see a finch's nest that was not finished to a hair, or a missel-thrush that has not left a lock of wool hanging over the side? Many a missel's has escaped taking from the belief that it had been taken already. The lining of a rook's nest is always slovenly, moss and wool mostly; a carrion crow's is round and smooth as a basin, cow and horse-hair. Then look at the little grebe—the didopper, as you call her—she dives down to the bottom of the pool for every morsel of weed with which she lines her nest; the coot and the moorhen fetch theirs from a distance; while the swan sits on her nest and catches the floating pieces as they pass." I acknowledged the uniformity of birds in this matter, and remarked that birds were very clever in the art of concealing their nests: but the old man would not admit this. "I don't believe, Master B., that they ever think of hiding their nests at all, at least not until they have been taken once or twice; and then, as in everything else, they profit by experience. Why should a bird think that you and I want to take its nest? If they did they would never come as they do near houses and homesteads to build. Nine-tenths of the blackbirds' and thrushes' nests in a wood are within ten feet of the ride. Nature provides for the protection of the eggs by coloring them like the substances near which they are laid. Eggs on the ground are dark; eggs in the bush are green or blue; white eggs are always hid in holes of trees or banks. There are such like differences in the eggs of different birds; but the same birds line their nests the same way, just as they lay the same eggs." This axiom I verified in numberless instances in after years. I remember an especial one in a wild part of Ireland called Ballycroy, where I lived for some years. There is not a tree in the barony, not one, I think, within four miles of where I was located. I had observed that the water-ouzel invariably places four or five dried oak leaves beneath the first lining of her nest. On examining one taken close to my house, I found the five leaves, oak leaves, as usual. Where did they come from?—*Flood, Field, and Forest. By George Rooper.*

THE BARBAROSSA LEGEND.

The popularity of the Barbarossa legend is not to be ascribed to anything in the Emperor's history. In whatever way it may have been created, it soon became the most picturesque expression of the dream of German unity—a dream to which the people held fast, while the Princes were doing their best to make its fulfillment impossible. BARBAROSSA was not the first, nor the last, nor the best of the great Emperors; but the legend, ever willful in its nature, fastened upon him, and art and literature are forced to accept what they find already accepted by the people. This seemed to me, then, to be the natural explanation, and I am glad to find it confirmed in the main points by one of the best living writers of Germany. The substance of the popular tradition is embodied in this little song of RUCPERT:

The ancient Barbarossa,
Friedrich, the Kaiser great,
Within the castle cavern
Sits in enchanted state.

He did not die; but ever
Waits in the chamber deep,
Where, hidden under the castle,
He sat himself, to sleep.

The splendor of the empire
He took with him away,
And back to earth will bring it
When dawns the chosen day.

The chair is ivory purest
Whereon he makes his bed;
The table is of marble
Whereupon he props his head.

His beard, not flax, but burning
With fierce and fiery glow,
Right through the marble table
Beneath his chin doth grow.

He nods in dreams, and winketh
With dull, half-opened eye;
And, once an age, he beckons
A page that standeth by.

He bids the boy in slumber:
"Oh, dwarf, go up this hour,
And see if still the ravens
Are flying round the tower;

"And if the ancient ravens
Still wheel above me here,
Then must I sleep, enchanted,
For many a hundred year."

Half way from the Rothenburg, after passing a curious pyramid of petrified wood, I caught sight of the tower of Kyffhäuser, a square dark-red mass, towering over the oak woods. The path dwindled to a rude forest road, and the crest of the mountain, on the left, hid from view the glimmering level of the Golden Mead. I saw nothing but the wooded heights on the right, until, after climbing a space, I found myself suddenly in the midst of angular mounds of buried masonry. The "Kaiser Friedrich's Tower," eighty feet high and about thirty feet square, appeared to be all that remained of the castle. But the extensive mounds over which I stumbled were evidently formed from the *débris* of roofs and walls, and something in their arrangement suggested the existence of vaults under them. The summit of the mountain, 400 or 500 feet in length, is entirely covered with the ruins. A cottage in the midst, occupied by three wild women, is built over an ancient gateway, the level of which is considerably below the mounds; and I felt sure, although the women denied it, that there must be subterranean chambers. They permitted me, in consideration of the payment of three cents, to look through a glass in the wall, and behold a hideous picture of the sleeping Emperor. Like "Macbeth's" witches, they cried in chorus:

"Show! show!
Show his eyes and grieve his heart;
Take his money, and let him depart!"

That, and a bottle of bad beer, which my small boy drank with extraordinary facility, was all the service they were willing to render me. But the storied peak was deserted; the vast ring of landscape basked in the splendid day; the ravens were flying around the tower; and there were seats at various points where I could rest at will and undisturbed. The Kyffhauser was so lonely that its gnomes might have allowed the wonder-flower to grow for me, and have opened their vaults without the chance of a profane foot following.

The date of the foundation of the castle cannot be determined. It was probably a residence, alternately, of the Thuringians and Franks, in the early Christian centuries; the German Emperors afterward occasionally inhabited it; but it was ruined in the year 1189, just before the departure of BARBAROSSA for the Orient. Afterward rebuilt, it appears to have been finally overthrown and deserted in the fourteenth century. It is a very slender history which I have to relate, but, as I said before, history did not accompany me on the pilgrimage. The Saga, however, whose word is often as good as the written record, had a great deal to say. She told me, first, that the images and ideas of a religion live among the people for ages after the creed is overthrown; that the half of a faith is simply transferred, not changed. Here is the thread by which the legend of the Kyffhauser may be unraveled. The gods of the old Scandinavian and Teutonic mythology retreated into the heart of certain sacred mountains during the Winter, and there remained until the leaves began to put forth in the forests, when the people celebrated their reappearance by a Spring festival, the Druid Pentecost. When Christianity was forced upon the land, and the names of the gods were prohibited, the prominent chiefs and rulers took their place. Charlemagne sat with his paladins in the Untersberg, near Salzburg, under the fortress of Nuremberg, and in various other mountains. Two centuries later, OTTO the Great was, in like manner, invested with a subterranean court; then, after an equal space of time, came BARBAROSSA's turn. GUSTAV FREYTAG, to whom I am indebted for some interesting information on this point, read to me, from a Latin chronicle of the year 1050, the following passage:—"This year there was great excitement among the people, from the report that a ruler would come forth and lead them to war. Many believed that it would be CHARLEMAGNE; but many also believed that it would be another, whose name cannot be mentioned." This other was Wuotan, (Odin,) whose name the people whispered three centuries after that he had renounced his worship. This explanation fits every particular of the legend. The Teutonic tribes always commenced their wars in the Spring, after the return of the gods to the surface of the earth. The ravens flying around the tower are the well-known birds of Odin. When BARBAROSSA comes forth, he will first hang his shield on the barren tree, which will then burst into leaf. The medieval legend sprang naturally from the grave of the dead religion. Afterward—probably during the terrible depression which followed the Thirty Years' War—another transfer took place. The gods were at last forgotten; but the aspirations of the people, connecting past and future, found a new meaning in the story, which the poets, giving it back to them in a glorified form, fixed forever. We have only two things to assume, and they will give us little trouble. The Kyffhauser must have been one of those sacred mountains of the Teutons in which the gods took up their winter habitations. Its character corresponds with that of other mountains which were thus selected. It is a projecting headland, partly isolated from the rest of the range—like Tabor, "a mountain apart." This would account for the location of the legend. The choice of BARBAROSSA may be explained partly by the impression which his personal presence and character made upon the people, (an effect totally independent of his place in history,) and partly from the circumstance, mysterious to them, that he went to the Holy Land and never returned. Although they called him the "Heretic Emperor," on account of his quarrel with the Pope, this does not appear to have diminished the power of his name among them. The first form of the legend, as we find it in a fragment of poetry from the fourteenth century, says that he disappeared, but is not dead; that hunters or peasants sometimes meet him as a pilgrim, whereupon he discovers himself to them, saying that he will yet punish the priests and restore the Holy Roman Empire. A history published in the year 1519 says: "He was a man of great deeds, marvelously courageous, lovable, severe and with the gift of speech; renowned in many things, as was no one before him save CAROLUS the Great; and is at last lost, so that no man knows what is become of him."—*Bayard Taylor's "Byways of Europe."*

CORRUPTION AT THE COURT OF JAMES I.—JAMES thought enough about politics to make him jealous of interference, and not enough to make them the business of his life. The Council was accordingly allowed to occupy itself with matters of detail, to examine into accounts, and to report on schemes for the improvement of the revenue. Questions of higher importance were either neglected altogether, or were reserved for the King's special consideration, to be chatted over with his favorites in some idle hour after a hard day's hunting at Theobald's or Royston. Nor was it only in the administration of political affairs that the looseness of JAMES' hand was felt. That official corruption was alarmingly prevalent at Whitehall was a secret to no one. The main causes of the evil admit of an easy explanation. With merely a nominal salary, the great officers of the Crown were left to depend, for the remuneration due to their services, upon the payments which, under various names, were made by those who needed their assistance. In some cases these payments were limited by an authorized scale of fees. In other cases they were restrained by custom within the bounds of moderation. But there would always be instances occurring to which no rules could apply. Men who wanted to drive a bargain with the Government soon discovered that official doors could only be opened with a golden key, and the more questionable the character of the petition was, the larger was the bribe which the petitioner was willing to administer. Even if there had been a recognized code of official morality in existence, it would have been almost impossible to draw the line between money which might honestly be accepted and money which must at all hazards be refused. But, in truth, every man was left to draw the line for himself. What the temptations were to which an official was exposed may be gathered from the reply which was said to have been made by a statesman (the Earl of MANCHESTER,) who had himself held the office of Lord Treasurer, to a friend who asked him what the profits of the place might be. "Some thousand pounds," he said, "to him who, after his death, would go to heaven; twice as much to him who would go to purgatory; and no one knows how much to him who would adventure to a worse place." In addition to the officials whose pay was merely nominal, the King was surrounded by a crowd of hungry courtiers whose pay was nothing at all. To them flocked day by day all who had any favor to beg, and who hoped that a little money judiciously expended would smooth the way before them. Some of the applicants, no doubt, were honest men who merely wanted to get a chance of doing honest work. But there was not a few whose only object was to enrich themselves in some discreditable way, and who were ready to share the booty with those who would lend them a helping hand in their roguery.—*Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage, by S. R. Gardiner.*

DINNER-GIVING.—Dinners may be divided into two classes, according to the predominance of one of the two main objects for which they have been instituted. The class in which the sensual enjoyment is the main purpose, or even a very conspicuous purpose, should perhaps be called feasting rather than dining. It is a profanation to apply the same word to a satisfaction which we enjoy in common with the Esquimaux when swallowing twelve pounds of blubber, and to that which has been pronounced by a philosopher one of the main objects of civilization—the collection of a number of agreeable people with their legs under the same mahogany. It is therefore the fundamental canon of dining, in lofty sense, that the food consumed should be only that quantity which a rational being may think upon without regret, because it is enough to stimulate, without overpowering our social instincts. As a practical test, it may be said that whenever the meat or the drink becomes a substantive topic of conversation, instead of a merely incidental subject of reference, the dinner belongs to the lower or semi-barbarous category. Rightly understood, this principle does not tell against refined skill in cookery or excellence of wines; it merely implies that they should be kept in due subordination to the more essential elements of the meeting. A dinner, therefore, may be defined as a gathering for the purposes of pleasant conversation, and the art of dinner-giving is a branch of the art of promoting sociable talk. Hence we may deduce some obvious conclusions as to modern methods of society. Conversation, it is sometimes said, is a lost art. When we read of the great lights of former days who studied it seriously, and attained real eminence for their skill, we feel that reputation of that kind is almost unattainable to the same degree. One reason is obvious. Conversation of any brilliance demands a comparatively small and select society. It is the natural product of a time when the town was composed of a few cliques in the constant habit of meeting. We must be content, then, to abandon the old ideal when people came early and sat long, and the appropriate entertainment was provided by a long dissertation from some self-constituted autocrat of the dinner-table. Compensation must be sought in the greater variety and equality of modern society, where we may expect to meet daily some new person who is familiar with remote regions of speculation or of the world. We shall not often see the exhibition of perfect dialectical skill, or listen to an outpouring of a careful collation of anecdotes and facetiæ. But, on the other hand, we should be able to meet men familiar, say with Chinese metaphysics, or with the central parts of Africa, or with the farthest recesses of the solar system. Such a man ought not, it is true, to be encouraged to talk like the book which he is probably writing, or to pitch out raw masses of information upon our heads. But if he is a clever man his mind has probably been enriched by his knowledge, and he is able to look at things from a new point of view and to supply fresh illustrations of ordinary topics.—*Saturday Review.*

TABLE DECORATION.—One of the foremost political men of our time gave a great dinner party. I was honored by an invitation. I must say that the guests had been most skillfully chosen. There were not only great political personages, but people who were eminent in science, in literature, in art. Nevertheless, the wheels of conversation drove heavily. The next day I met in the street one of the guests. I said to him, "It was not a lively dinner yesterday, and with such a host, and such guests, it ought to have been lively." "No," he replied, "it was not lively; but do you know the reason why? Our host is a man who has the keenest appreciation of works of art; and did you not observe that the table was cumbered with these works of art, and that we could not see one another? That explains everything." I think it did explain everything, and I went away feeling I had gained what is called a "wrinkle" in the art of dinner giving. I am told that on the table of the greatest personage in the land there is a beautiful simplicity as regards all ornamentation, and that this is found to have a very good effect. I have, after profound reflection on this matter, come to the conclusion that a handsome tall ornament upon the table is equivalent to the presence of a disagreeable guest, and tends about as much to prevent good talk and geniality. If you must have much ornament, keep it low, so that it may not interrupt sight and sound.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ALFRED DE MUSSET.—Before he was nineteen the undisputed genius of his poetry decided his calling. Perhaps greater promise and greater charm were never united than in this boy. Handsome, high-bred, accomplished, joining the fire of youth and genius to the grace and ease of the man of the world, talking as well as he wrote, singing his own songs, as fond of dancing as of poetry, a master of satire both with tongue and pen, he fairly realizes the mythical heroes of Lord LYTTON and Mr. DISRAELI, and lends an air of possibility to Godolphin and Vivian Grey. M. TAINE says; "He had the most precious gifts for captivating an aged civilization—youth." Instead of the affectation of premature disgust and loss of illusion, of which BYRON had set the fashion so many followed, MUSSET had the greatest eagerness for enjoyment—too great, for in his hot haste he overleaped his mark. SAINTE-BEUVE, with his usual grace and gentleness, says that he tore the rose of pleasure to pieces, that he might inhale its perfume at a single breath. TAINE paraphrases this more severely when he writes that DE MUSSET crushed the grapes in his haste to taste the wine of life, and the juice was lost, while he remained with thirst lips and stained hands for ever.—*Westminster Review.*

THE EAGLE.

High on that dark o'erhanging crag,
Untrodden by the bounding stag,
The eagle builds her massive nest,
And bids her half-fledged nurslings rest
In peace.

Guarded from harm, with dainties fed,
The young ones press their tufted bed,
Unconscious how, by weary flights,
The stores secured for days and nights
Increase.

Fast fades the snow from distant hills,
Swelling a thousand trickling rills;
Fair Alpine flowerets stud the grass,
And tender fern-leaves fringe the pass,
'Tis May:

Content, the eaglets seek no change,
All luxury within their range.
But soon the eagle stirs her nest,
And tempts them from their sluggard rest
Away!

She flutters over them to show
How trusting her their trust will grow;
Then, as she spreads her wings above,
Each, on her all-protecting love,
Relies.

Higher and higher still they soar,
Seeking the lights of earth no more;
Not peering in the starry sky,
But guided by her steadfast eye
They rise.

So doth God lead us—first by sight,
Till Faith reveals His clearer light.
Lost in immensity of space,
Crushed in the world's o'erwhelming race,
We die:

Thrice blest the hopeful human smile,
Biading us courage take awhile.
Pledge of a higher love, which brings
Freedom to captive souls, and wings
To fly.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—What lover of the drama does not recall his early aspirations to be personally acquainted with its heroes and heroines, and to be allowed to explore the paradise behind the curtain! Alas! how disagreeable are the results that attend his explorations when there is neither rehearsal nor representation. He has scarcely anything to see except a collection of scenes drawn to each side, on which he can find not a trace of a fine prospect. All is faint, dead surface, or, if anything has been recently painted, he will see nothing but broad dabs of raw color, without the slightest pretension to beauty. At each side is a rough, bare wall; overhead a bewildering collection of strips of faded curtain, ropes, spars and pulleys. If he is so misguided as to venture behind during a representation, let him beware of bruises or knocks from accessories, properties, machines, ends of rope, &c.; avoid jets of gas, and look to his footsteps—perhaps a trap may have been incautiously left open. Let him avoid the passage of the artists rushing on the stage; also give a wide berth to the supernumeraries and the scene-shifters. If he looks at the business of the scene from the wings, his business is *nil*. He sees the performers only laboring to rehearse a lesson correctly by the assistance of the prompter. He cannot enjoy intellectual conversation with actors or actresses in their intervals of rest. They are considering their parts while waiting for their entrance on the scene, and are existing for the moment in a most dry and unsentimental atmosphere. The apparently lofty-minded and noble-looking *Theodores* and *Mirandas*, when in presence of the audience, are as unsentimental, and commonplace, and care-occupied individuals as could be found in any business establishment in your city. To make matters worse, they are occasionally found in unfriendly rivality among themselves. If you who enjoy the happy privilege of dancing a real action to be passing before your eyes when thrown in pit or box, be satisfied, and never intrude on the region behind the footlights.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

NOTHING LIKE VELLUM.—Of the durability of the vellum and parchment there can be no doubt. They seem to suffer from no internal liability to decay, as do wood and iron. The "Virgil" in the Vatican has lasted since the third century, and might last as much longer. In the Imperial Library of Paris is a "Prudentius" of about the same date; and in nearly every public library in Europe are manuscripts of ages varying from 800 to 1,200

broad and pleasant to the feet, and many good friends cried to me, "Stay where you are—it is the path which you should tread!" yet I preferred to press onward toward the rugged steeps beyond. It seemed to me that the pleasure of reading a book must be commensurate with the author's pleasure in writing it, and that those books which do not grow from the natural productive force of the mind will never possess any real vitality. The poet TENNYSON once said to me: "A book of travels may be so written that it shall be immortal as a great poem." Perhaps so; but in that case its immortality will be dependent upon intellectual qualities which the traveler, as a traveler, does not absolutely require. The most interesting narrative of exploration is that which is most simply told. A poetic apprehension of nature, a sparkling humor, graces of style—all these are doubtful merits. We want the naked truth, without even a fig-leaf of fancy. We may not appreciate all the facts of science which the explorer has collected, but to omit them would be to weaken his authority. Narratives of travel serve either to measure our knowledge of other lands, in which case they stand only until superseded by more thorough research, or to exhibit the coloring which those lands take when painted for us by individual friends, in which case their value must be fixed by the common standards of literature. For the former class, the widest scientific culture is demanded; for the latter, something of the grace and freedom and keen mental insight which we require in a work of fiction. The only traveler in whom the two characters were thoroughly combined was GOETHE.—*Bayard Taylor's "Byeways of Europe."*

PIOUS DOGGEREL.—Good poetry on religious subjects is so scarce that we should honor all well-meant efforts. It is, however, difficult to say much of the following stanzas. They are published in Chancery-lane, and a "considerable allowance" is made "to those who purchase to give away." The poem is entitled "The Heavenly Bank," and we quote the most remarkable verses:

"I have a never-failing bank,
A more than golden store;
No earthly bank is half so rich,
How can I then be poor?
* * * * *

Sometimes my banker smiling says,
'Why don't you oftener come?
And when you draw a little note,
Why not a larger sum?'
* * * * *

I know my bank will never break;
No, it can never fail;
The firm, three persons in one God,
Jehovah, Lord of all.

Should all the banks of Britain break,
The Bank of England smash,
Bring in your notes to Zion's Bank,—
You'll surely have your cash."

Even those who are the firmest believers in the efficacy of revival songs may doubt the good taste of this; but the concluding stanzas are still worse:

"The leper had a little note,—
'Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou can;'
The Banker cashed his little note,
And healed the sickly man.

But see the wretched dying thief
Hang by the Banker's side;
He cried, 'Dear Lord, remember me!'
He got his cash and died."

Surely such atrocious doggerel on sacred subjects is merely blasphemous.—*London Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FRENCH ESCORT IN MEXICO.—We had brought with us from La Soledad a sufficiently imposing escort, in the shape of an entire company of French infantry, who journeyed with us on the "ride and tie" principle; half of them crowded inside and outside a kind of omnibus we had picked up at the Post Office at Orizaba, and half of them hanging on to the wheels—the omnibus often required pushing up hill or dragging out of a ruck—or riding on the mules, or trudging through the sand or over the pebbles with their shakos on the points of their bayonets, and their blue cotton handkerchiefs tied round their shins, with, perhaps, a damp plantain leaf superadded. These were the merriest set of fellows I ever met with, and they laughed and smoked and sang songs and capered all the way up to Mexico. They never asked us for drink-money, and were uniformly respectful, polite and cheerful. They had a little boy-soldier with them, an *enfant de troupe*, in training to be a drummer, who was their pet and plaything and darling, and for whom, when he was tired of riding in or outside the omnibus, they would rig a kind of litter made of knapsacks and ammunition blankets laid on crossed muskets, and with a canopy above of pocket handkerchiefs tied together and held up by twigs. And they would carry the little man along, the soldiers singing and he singing, with a "Tra, la la! tra, la, la!" and the rest of the company beating their hands in applause from the top of the 'bus.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE FASHIONS.—There is no doubt that we owe much in matters of dress to the Princess of WALES. Not within the memory of living man has there been a costume prevalent among English girls so admirably adapted for the display of youthful figure as that we have now. It is altogether an excellent style of dress, artistically fine, and capable of admitting that play of fancy in detail which prevents any costume from becoming monotonous. We do not include, of course, the camel-humped gown, which some women are now bent on exaggerating into the most ludicrous proportions; but the ordinary dress, with its tight-fitting body, its plain front, its train-skirt, and its tight sleeves. This is really a very graceful dress, although it is likely to lose its charming simplicity and neatness by the introduction of sleeves slit up to the elbow and falling down from that point. Now this dress, and its modifications, we owe chiefly to the Princess of WALES, whose remarkably good taste is shown in almost every article of attire she wears. To put the point briefly, since the Princess of WALES came to England, the fashion of ladies' dresses, so far as that has been allowed to move within certain limits, has devoted itself to the development of costume appropriate to young, instead of to married, women. And it is much better that English fashion, following the example of the Princess of WALES, should incommode a certain proportion of middle-aged women by the introduction of a costume specially fitted for girls, than that English fashion, following the example of the Queen, should prescribe a form of dress in no way suited to those for whom pretty costume should specially be designed.—*Once a Week.*

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 27.

The difficulties in the anthracite coal district are still unsettled. The miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are generally unemployed, while in the Wyoming region the number of miners at work steadily increased up to Saturday, when those about Scranton declared against a suspension of work by a decided majority, but on Monday, it is reported, the general desire to return to work there was frustrated by a poster threatening death to any one who should enter a mine, and, as a consequence, the men at all mines but four refused to work. Still there are enough employed to make an entire suspension of coal mining very doubtful. The effect of this is, the miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions suffer for the greater advantage of the Wyoming miners, operators, and carrying companies. Should the suspension not become general, as was expected, it will of course not last, and must necessarily be ineffectual in producing the scarcity of coal and higher prices of fuel expected. Of course consumers and carrying companies profit by the failure of this conspiracy. If the want of unity, as thus far demonstrated, is maintained, by some of the workmen in the Wyoming region continuing at work, there will probably be another good result, the "Benevolent Association," with its chief and auxiliaries, that aims to control the trade, being powerless, may, in disgust, throw up its mission, leaving the trade for the future under fair and legitimate competition to take care of itself. The total coal tonnage of the Schuylkill region for last week was but 10,205 tons, against 106,488 tons in corresponding week last year. The falling off in the Lehigh and Shamokin regions was large, but not quite so universal as at the Shuylkill mines. The whole production for the week of all the regions, as shown by the tonnage reports of the several carrying companies, was but 180,957 tons, against 330,500 tons in corresponding week last year. The tonnage for the year is 4,608,645 tons, against 4,048,679 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 559,966 tons. This is less than 200,000 tons from the highest point that the increased production this year over the last has been, and the Schuylkill miners have already been out more than two weeks. They will scarcely venture to cure their real or imaginary grievances by standing much longer in idleness. At Port Richmond, the coal depot of the Reading Railroad on the Delaware, the stock of coal is low and freights down, vessels being considerably in excess of tonnage. The nominal rate charged to Boston is $2 50 per ton, and vessels in the Association will not load for less. Those outside of the Association accept $2. At Georgetown freight is abundant, though at low rates, and some vessels have left this port light for that. The price of coal here from the yards is barely maintained at what they were before the partial suspension, and as resumption of mining in the suspended districts is hoped for at an early day, a material reduction in the price of coal is generally expected.

GEORGIA FARMS.

The Cotton and Corn Culture—Unusual Care and Skill Devoted to the Work—Fertilizing and Fertilizers—The Mode of Cultivating the Soil—Chances for Improvement—General Dislike to Labor-Saving Machines—Prospects of an Abundant Harvest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GA., Monday, May 17, 1869.

Since my last from Sparta, in Hancock County, I have been wandering and pondering incessantly in the rural districts, apart from towns and their inhabitants, where nobody has asked me my opinion of BULLOCK; where political news fails to excite emotions of either pleasure or pain, and where the Goddess of Plenty seems to be the object of universal worship, entirely irrespective of race, color or previous condition of slavery. Thus far I have pretty thoroughly explored most of the great cotton counties of this section of Georgia—Sumter, Darly, Lee and Dougherty; turning out with the "swallow twittering from the straw-built shed," (that is, if there are any swallows in this country;) roving all day over plantations, watching cotton and corn culture in all its delicate minutiæ; driving through apparently interminable forests of giant pines; making my way from one plantation to another, and returning to rest at about the hour that an "up-town" *beau* is thinking of going to the opera.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Agricultural operations though backward for the season, owing to the heavy rains and cold weather, are not sufficiently so to cause any fear of serious injury to production. I cannot observe any material difference in the extent of land cultivated this year as compared with that of 1868. Here and there a planter has gone heavily into cotton, and has "spread himself" rather more than usual, but a little further on another planter has gone heavily into corn, and restored the equilibrium. If planters could have employed as many hands as they desired at the beginning of the year, I think that they would have vastly extended the area of their cotton-fields; but they are all short-handed, or have only just the force they require, and have, therefore, very sensibly planted only what they could cultivate well. I think that they have very generally devoted more care and skill to the preparation of the soil than they have ever done before. I find the subsoil plow more widely used than heretofore, and I am very sure that the quantity of artificial manure which has been applied to the land this year is fully double the quantity ever used in any previous year. The heaps of sacks and piles of barrels, once filled with compounds, attest the faith of the planters in the efficacy of stimulating manures, and their eagerness to obtain the maximum of production with the minimum of labor. Many farmers have expended the whole of their available means in the purchase and transportation of fertilizers, and to such an extent is this true, that it was given to me the other day as a reason for the dullness of the retail trade in the towns and cities. "Business is quite flat," said my informant, "because the farmers have spent all they had in guano, (the generic name of all odorous fertilizing compounds, (and they have not a dime to spend in dry goods or in anything else. Guano before hoop-skirts nowadays, and phosfars (anglici phosphates) before fine bonnets." If these fertilizers are genuine, suited to the soil, and well applied, they will necessarily increase production very largely, and pay well on the outlay. But I fear that many of them are of the catch-penny order—made up to sell—and that others, though perfectly genuine, may be wholly unsuited to the soil on which they were used, and are, therefore, practically as valueless as if they were spurious. Very few of the planters—not one in a hundred—know anything of chemistry or analyzers of soil, and, consequently, cannot know what is the exact manure which his land requires. Hence, disappointment and deep damnation of the manufacturer, who may be wholly innocent. Then, again, in many cases within my personal knowledge, the fertilizer has been badly and carelessly applied. Manure at from $80 to $100 a ton ought to be strewn by some more accurate machine than a tin cup in a negro's hand on a windy day, and yet I have seen hundreds of tons spread exactly in this way. Several guano distributors have been tried this year; some are good, some very bad, and some indifferent. The best I have seen is the Dow-Law Planter, patented by a firm who manufacture the machine at Fort Valley. If there was any way to shut off the flow of the fertilizer at the end of the rows while the horse is turning, the machine would be perfect. But if the fertilizer should fail and the crop be a poor one, the loss would be irreparable to all but the very wealthy, of whom there are now but a select few on this State.

THE MODE OF CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

Although this is admitted to be the most fertile and best-cultivated portion of Georgia, there is still great room for improvement in the mode of cultivating the soil and in the implements of husbandry. The want of order and system is lamentably apparent on every hand. The waste of land and material is a very heavy percentage on the amount profitably planted, and the implements used, though there is a marked improvement in this regard within the last three years, are still of the rudest and most primitive. The negroes consider every new plow, harrow or other mechanical contrivance, as a silly invasion of let-well-enough-alone, and it is with difficulty they can be induced to try one if introduced where they work. By employing a sort of dumb opposition to all labor-saving machinery, they generally succeed in laying it aside for the old plan, unless the employer or manager is very pertinacious. The new plows which turn the ground to a depth of five or six inches, "don't do no good, but only kill up the stock." Subsoil plows "kill the land," and cotton planters for sowing the seed "don't put out enough seed to bring half a stand." Give the negroes on any plantation the newest and best plows, and all the most approved implements of modern invention and acknowledged value, and leave them and themselves, and in one week you will find them scratching away with the old "bull tongues," "twisters," and shovels and harrows made out of forked branches of trees, with half a dozen wooden pegs in them. If they cannot get rid of the novelties in any other way, they maliciously disable them, knowing that there is no country blacksmith who can repair them, and that press of time will prevent waiting "to send to the city."

PROSPECTS OF GOOD CROPS.

I have heard some complaint of defective seed in several places this year, and the "stand" of cotton is not first-rate in many fields I have visited; but on the whole the prospect is good, and I should guess that with equally propitious weather the crops of this year will be about equal to that of 1868. Last year at this time the crop was larger and more forward, but the present warm sun is, as a negro told me yesterday, making the cotton bile out of the ground, and corn averages knee-high in all this section.

THE SPIRIT OF INDUSTY MANIFESTED.

It is cheering to see the spirit of industry and resolution to work hard which animates all classes, as well as the confidence and kind feeling which the negroes and their employers entertain for each other. Never, since 1865, has this been more marked than now. The exceptions are rare and insignificant. The negroes universally seem to recognize the necessity to win and secure the friendship of their employers, and the latter cheerfully acknowledge the obligation to deal liberally and justly with their laborers, and thus obtain their confidence and impel them to work well. The jealousy between the whites and blacks is confined exclusively to the "poor whites," whom the negroes always disliked and despised as not "owning a hair of a nigger." Now that the competition between them has become direct, the jealousy has increased, and wherever I have found a case of real outrage to a negro I have found that one of these poor whites was the guilty party. The system of compensation for the hands by a share of the crop, which prevailed so widely last year, has been very generally abandoned this year, and monthly wages, paid in cash at the end of every quarter, adopted in its place. The hands seem much better satisfied. They are now relieved of all apprehension of an unfair division or sale of the crop; and the dread of being "docked" for lost time on pay-day, and thus receiving less than their more industrious associates, stimulates them to industry and diligence.

A GENUINE AFRICAN.

The other day, in Middle Georgia, I met a negro in a cotton-field who, on my asking him where he came from, told me that he was born in Africa, and was brought to America in the *Wanderer*. He was "cotched," he told me, "while out a fishin', and felt bad for a long time," but he would not return now if he could. "I could not leave my wife and children," he said, "and I gets along better than I could in my own country." He is quite as intelligent as the average of plantation negroes, is exceedingly diligent and obedient, and beyond a more than commonly broken English, does not differ from any of the native American Africans. As he has never been naturalized, the question arises can he vote? He goes by the name of his captor, Captain CORRIE or CURRY, of the *Wanderer*, and says he was well fed and well treated while on board that adventurous craft. He indignantly repudiated the assertion that his people in his country dress *à la* ADAH MENKEN, and insists that he lived as well at home as he does here. He now earns seventy-five cents a day, and on Sundays is, I hear, one of the best dressed and most attentive worshipers of the African Church. If to be perfectly content with his lot in life constitutes human happiness, the African who was "cotched while out a-fishin'" is happy.

LEVIATHAN PLANTERS.

Mr. DAIVD DICKSON, of Hancock, must be vigilant, or Mr. BEN LOCKETT, the leviathan planter of this part of the country, will strip him of his laurels. Mr. LOCKETT cultivates between two and three thousand acres of cotton, and, it is said here, never makes less than a bale to the acre, and this year, from the use of subsoil plows and fertilizers on a "system" which has been minutely described in the Albany *News*, he is expected to make two bales to the acre. I shall visit his plantations before I leave these parts, and, from all I can hear, expect to see cotton-planting brought to its highest perfection. Mr. BEN H. HILL also plants largely in this neighborhood, in partnership with Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York. What more reconstruction is necessary? BEN HILL and S. B. CHITTENDEN in partnership!

QUONDAM.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Law of Quorums—Senator Morton's Opinion of the Action of Indiana.

Senator MORTON publishes in the Indianapolis *Journal* a letter in which he contends that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Indiana, after the withdrawal of the Democratic members, was constitutional. He says that when members of either House are absent from their seats the number required to constitute a quorum is unchanged, as the absentees may be sent for and their attendance compelled; but when the number of members is reduced by resignations or death, the question is changed. It is in this aspect the subject is now presented. He says:

The whole question turns upon what number of members may constitute the "House." If the House of Representatives consists only of one hundred members, then two-thirds of one hundred—or sixty-seven—will be necessary for a quorum. But if it may consist of eighty members—there being twenty vacancies—two-thirds of eighty, or fifty-four, will constitute the quorum. Does it require all the members elected, or authorized by law to be elected, to constitute the House? Clearly not. If it were so, then State Legislatures or the Congress of the United States would seldom have an organized or legal existence. Legislative bodies, especially those composed of large numbers, are seldom full. It happens a great part of the time, that there are vacancies in every legislative body, growing out of the failure to elect, contested elections, resignations or death. When vacancies occur by resignation or death, they are never filled without some delay, and oftentimes last throughout the session. Legislative bodies are organized and proceed to business while seats are left vacant, because of the failure to elect, failure to qualify, or contested elections. And yet in all these cases the members that actually appear and qualify, or those that remain after the death or resignation of others, are held to constitute the "House," and to possess a legal existence as a legislative body. The law provides for the election of one hundred members to the House of Representatives of this State. If from any cause there should be a failure to elect in ten counties, and the number of members actually elected should be only ninety, yet when they meet and organize they would constitute the "House" beyond all question, and two-thirds of the "House," by the express language of the Constitution, would form a quorum. Or if one hundred members be elected and take their seats, and ten of them afterward die or resign, the remaining nine would constitute the "House." This is a necessary law to all legislative bodies; for full numbers can seldom be maintained. Therefore, the House, under either Constitution, does not consist of the whole number of members elected or authorized by law to be elected, but of the whole number of actual members. * * * By section 14 of article 4, two-thirds of either House may expel a member. If by "two-thirds of either House" is meant sixty-seven votes in the House and thirty-four in the Senate, then a Representative could never be expelled by less than sixty-seven votes, or a Senator by less than thirty-four votes, which is not contended for by anybody. If it were so, and the House of Representatives were reduced to sixty-seven members, it would require the vote of every one to expel a member for corruption, including that of the culprit himself, and his expulsion would destroy the Legislature. * * * * * Legislative powers are said to be incapable of annihilation. It cannot be presumed that it was the intention of the framers of our Constitution to place it in the power of the minority by factious resignations or otherwise, to defeat the will of the people, and in fact to destroy the Constitution itself. It was not intended that a minority of the people of the State, living in a few counties, should have the power, by the reëlection of members of the Legislature, who continue to resign from time to time, to deprive the rest of the people of the protection of the laws, and of such legislation as their prosperity and happiness may require. While it could never have been designed that the rights of the majority should thus be placed in the hands of the minority, legislation by a mere Rump has been guarded against by the provision which requires the votes of a majority of all who have been elected to either House for the final passage of a bill or joint resolution. The Fifteenth Article proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by a clear majority of all the members elected to each House. It received twenty-seven votes out of fifty in the Senate, and fifty-five out of one hundred in the House. The Constitution of the State has been complied with, not only in letter but in spirit. The will of the majority, which is the very essence of republican government, has declared in favor of the amendment, and all that can be complained of is, that a factious minority has not been allowed to defeat their action."

Senator MORTON then proceeds to show that these principles, which he has applied to the Constitution and Legislature of the State, have been fully recognized by Congress as applicable to the Constitution of the United States. In conclusion he says:

Where a duty is imposed upon a State Legislature by the Constitution of the United States, the performance of it in such manner as would meet the analogies, or be sufficient under the Constitution of the United States, would seem to be all that is necessary. This principle has received a remarkable illustration in the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, regulating the manner of electing Senators of the United States. By the provisions of the first section of this act, on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature each House shall proceed to vote for Senator. At 12 o'clock meridian the next day the members of the two Houses shall assemble in joint convention, and if the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House, he shall be declared to be duly elected; but if not, the joint Assembly shall proceed, by *viva voce* vote, to choose a Senator, and the person having a majority of all the votes of said joint Assembly, "a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting," shall be declared duly elected. Suppose, for example, the Legislature of Indiana consisted of one hundred Representatives and fifty Senators; the joint Assembly thus provided for might legally consist of seventy-six members, they being a majority of all the members elected to both Houses, and may all be Representatives, not a Senator being present, and a majority of these seventy-six—thirty-nine—may elect a Senator. By this regulation, all questions of quorums under State Constitutions are left out. A joint convention is authorized, which may turn out to be no joint convention at all, but may consist entirely of the members of one House—they being a majority of all the members elected to both Houses—and the votes of one-fifth of all the members elected to both Houses, and nine votes over, may be sufficient to elect a Senator, and the Senator thus elected is held to be "chosen by the Legislature," whatever it may take to constitute a Legislature, and the choice thus made is held to be a Legislative act.

To this it may be said, that the power is conferred upon Congress to "regulate the manner" of electing United States Senators. But the power to "regulate the manner" does not dispense with the Constitutional requirement that they shall be "chosen by the Legislature."

The principle involved in this act goes much further than would be required to make valid a ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the votes of the majority of all the members elected to each House of the State Legislature.

But I need not pursue this branch of the argument any further, holding, as I do, that a constitutional quorum was present in each House when the amendment was ratified, and that the ratification was valid, both in substance and in form.

O. P. MORTON.

Wendell Phillips Advocates It—Ratification by Rhode Island.

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the people of Newport, R. I., and more especially the members of the State Legislature, on Wednesday evening last, upon the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Governor PADELFORD presided. Mr. PHILLIPS said:

"If you ask me why I came down here to-night, at this season, in the brief business period of the week, I answer that as a citizen of a great nation, as a laborer for more than thirty years in one great issue, one great problem which God has set us, I had a profound interest in the action of Rhode Island—a longing desire that that action should give no uncertain sound; that it should neither be equivocal nor delayed. That, as a member of the New-England sisterhood, you should lift up a banner that would lead the nation itself in the right path. I came to press upon your attention the duty and responsibility that rests upon us to-day. Perhaps this amendment, if passed, will add a thousand men, foreigners and others, to the list of voters in the State. This, you say, will give Rhode Island to the Democratic Party. Now, looking at your State, if it is admitted that the passage of this amendment will endanger giving the State to the Democratic Party, suppose you run that risk to-morrow; in the very face of the consideration that you risk the State, I would advise you to ratify. As I read the signs of the times, I have not a moral doubt that this amendment will go into the Constitution of the United States. The Congress of Washington understands its necessity, the Republican Party understands its necessity, the practical good sense of the Republican Party, as represented by the President, comprehends its necessity. We have twenty-one States; if you count Indiana, twenty-two; and if Congress declares according to the precedent in BRIGHT's case, they will accept Indiana. Vermont and New-Hampshire are certain, and that is twenty-four, and said a Senator who represents the sentiment of the United States Senate upon this matter, neither Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia or Texas shall ever set foot inside of the Capital until they bring the Fifteenth Amendment in their right hands. That gives us the amendment without the aid of one of the possible States. Then, suppose Rhode Island, in 1870, stands before her adopted citizens and says, "You are voters, not because we granted it to you, but because we were coerced into it." In which case would the Republican Party be likely to draw a large proportion of the new votes to itself? Shall they come in alien and hostile, or shall they come in clasping your right hand?

But granting that it does this, but I don't believe a word of it, that this Fifteenth Amendment touches you as to your admitting foreigners to vote. It says, "no man shall be deprived or denied or abridged from voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." What does that mean? If that only said "no man shall be denied on account of color or previous condition of servitude," is there a man who doubts that Rhode Island would ratify the amendment without debate? You have given the vote to the negro for a dozen years, and you would have no objection to a guarantee put in the Constitution of the United States. That little word "race"—you think you will be obliged to change your law in regard to foreigners voting. I wish it did, but I don't believe it does. You don't exclude a man because he belongs to the Latin or Celtic race. You do it on the ground of the locality of his birth-place. Nativity is not race. A man goes to France and has a child, and that child has a child, and that grand-child is excluded from voting. He is not denied because of race. His race is not changed. The meaning of race is blood. If this child could trace back his lineage to General GREENE, he would forfeit his rights under your law. The negro has the same birth-place as BEAUREGARD, but he was born unfortunately of a different race. Race is the root—*radix*. You trace back their lineage to a different ethnological tree, and not to a different branch of the same national geographical tree. Your law is a geographical one; it is not an ethnological one. It seems that Rhode Island hesitates to ratify on account of these four letters, r—a—c—e. She is being frightened with a shadow. With the Fourteenth Amendment, I believe I could drive a coach and six horses through your law, but not with the Fifteenth, for the very reason that the terms of the amendment preclude it; the whole logic of the war forbids it. In my sober soul I believe that the Fifteenth Amendment adds not one of these voters to your list. We stand here, gentlemen, with the fate of the Republican Party hanging on the question, Will you not hold up the banner, that New-England may be one, and set the example to the Union—put a weight in the scales, and let the nation see the other end kick the beam? Let Rhode Island vote and put this quarrel under out feet. This State set the example of forgetting the difference of sects; this State led civilization, and am I asking too much when I crave that the same body shall lead the Union to-day; not upholding that narrow-headed set that hold to the superiority of one race over another. I am asking you not only to take the place that belongs to you among the States, but by the great events of history, by the call of the President, and by the necessity of the future. Oh, let us have New-England a unit—the brain of the nation—and the heart will beat right and the limbs will obey the word, and we shall go forward without check or resistance, a model to the nation and a hope to the world."

Vice-Admiral Porter on Aquatic Sports.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see that you have given a column of your journal to aquatic sports. This will not only add much to the interest your readers will take in your valuable paper, but it will have the effect of inducing persons belonging to the navy to embark in boating sports, in my opinion the most manly of all amusements.

To say nothing of its great attraction in the way of sport, boating is certainly one of the most useful exercises, developing every muscle of the human frame, and bringing health and vigor to the most puny constitution.

It is useful to get up races abroad between our vessels and those of foreign nations, if only to give us an insight into the speed of their boats, and some knowledge of the muscle of the men who row them. It may be necessary to know something of them in time of war, in case we should ever come to blows with the folks across the water.

There is no reason why ships of war should be fitted with dull-pulling boats when they can have fast ones, and the only way to find out what our boats are worth is to try them with those of foreign navies.

It would be gratifying, at all times, to hear that our cutters had beaten other men-of-war boats, and I think it well to give a place in your columns to such notices. My great desire at the Naval Academy has been to develop the physique of naval officers. A puny officer can never efficiently lead boarders or repel them.

I have started several boat clubs at the Naval Academy, which I think can compete successfully with any that row on salt or fresh water. They can make their good three miles in twenty minutes, which is fast time. I should like some good boat club to try it with the midshipmen, and then we could tell better how near the latter come to the mark.

One thing is certain, the exercise develops the muscles more than any other, and I should be delighted to see the sport patronized, more particularly in the navy. I think it desirable, also, that officers of the navy abroad should procure the best models of boats and send them home. This they would be more apt to do if they became interested in aquatic exercises, when their attention would be more particularly directed to this important matter. Very truly yours,

D. D. PORTER.

A Cruel Sentence in Maine.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 27.

A very peculiar case recently tried by the Superior Court at Portland has excited the sympathy and aroused the indignation of many of the people of Maine. The facts in the matter do not appear to be in controversy, and may be briefly and simply stated. A young girl, less than 20 years old, of excellent family connections and hitherto of unblemished reputation, living in a country town, was betrayed by a scoundrel under promise of marriage. The chief sinner fled out of the reach of the girl's friends or of the law. His victim suffered every misery, but strove with the natural instinct to conceal her shame as far possible. She became a mother in secret; her child died; and the secret could be kept no longer. The authorities took up the matter, and an indictment was found by the grand jury against the mother for the offence of "secret delivery and concealment,"—no proof of any greater crime being offered. The prisoner, unable to stand or to sit upright without assistance, was brought into Court supported by her mother. By the advice of counsel she pleaded guilty to the charge against her. After being kept in the Court-room for a long time she was addressed by the Court with some protracted remarks preliminary to sentence. The Judge dwelt upon the prevalence and the enormity of the crimes with which she was now charged; admitted certain mitigating circumstances in this special case; but was of opinion that an example to those placed in the way of temptation was needed. The sentence was then pronounced, sending the girl for nine months to the county jail. On hearing it the prisoner broke her apparent lethargy by piercing shrieks, and fell back in convulsions.

This is said to be the first case which has been tried in Maine under this statute. The discretion left to the Court in sentences for this offence is quite wide, the penalty being imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not over a hundred dollars. Under these circumstances, the drift of public opinion is to regard the sentence as needlessly and even cruelly severe, and a petition to the Executive for the pardon of the young girl is receiving many signatures.

FOREIGN NOTES.

During the life of BERRYER his friends formed themselves into a society for the purchase of his valuable collection of papers, as a pretext for offering the old man a sum sufficient to relieve him from the pecuniary difficulties under which he was then laboring. The members of this society have met for the purpose of deliberating as to the ultimate destination of the documents in their care, which are of great historic value, consisting of all the documents relating to the trials of CHATEAUBRIAND, LAMENNAIS, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, DUPIN, &c. M. BERRYER had carefully preserved every letter addressed to him from the year 1816. These he had scrupulously put in order, according to their date, as well as the subject to which they referred. The collection is complete, and contained in eighty separate portfolios. The society have unanimously selected M. CHARLES DE LACOMBE, whose works have been crowned by the Academy, as editor of these interesting and important documents. He is likewise charged with the task of compiling the life of BERRYER, for which purpose his family have intrusted him with all the private documents they possessed that could throw light on the subject. The most singular revelations as to the history of the past half-century will thus be made public.

"In the present Parliament," says the London *Leader*, "there are seven members of the Jewish faith representing the City of London, Greenwich, Reading, Dover, Hythe, Aylesbury, and Dewsbury; and as the whole of the Jewish population in England does not exceed 60,000, more than two-thirds of which is confined to the metropolis, it must be confessed that the proportion which the Jewish representatives bear to the limited numbers of their community is larger than that of any other religious denomination in Britain, the adherents of the Established Church alone excepted. Though they are all Liberals, there is no tendency on the part of any of them to extreme Radicalism; neither are they, in the remotest degree, inimical to the Church of England as established by law—far from it; some of them have freely given plots of land for the erection of churches and chapels on their estates and they consider it a moral and religious duty to provide amply for the spiritual wants of their Christian tenantry. If there is to be a dominant Church in the land, the Jews would prefer the Anglican Church to every other Establishment, not excepting the Synagogue itself: because experience has taught them that the Church of England is not aggressive, and that, while it resolutely maintains its own, it can afford to be tolerant to all other creeds."

The *Journal Officiel* gives the following particulars concerning the gold medals just presented by the Emperor to the Bibliothèque Impériale: "Some excavations made not long since near Tarsus, in Asia Minor, brought to light a quantity of jewels and coins. Among the latter were three of gold, nearly three inches in diameter and weighing about 100 grammes (3 2-10 oz. troy) each. They are most beautifully executed and of remarkable historical interest, as they were struck in the third century of the Christian era in honor of ALEXANDER the Great. They all bear the name in Greek of the Macedonian hero on the reverse. One of them has as effigy the head of HERCULES, the second a male bust, and the third a superb likeness of the conqueror of DARIUS. The pieces were struck by the Emperor ALEXANDER SEVERUS in honor of the hero, to whom he had vowed a sort of worship. In fact, two of the coins have an equestrian likeness of the Roman Emperor on the back. Also, a gold medallion of ALEXANDER Severus himself was found; it weighs about fifty grammes, and is quite unique in the European numismatic collections. It is these four which the Emperor purchased for 50,000 francs, and presented to the library as already, mentioned."

The last Parisian fashion in poisoning appears to be to introduce the sulphurous ends of lucifer matches into cakes, and inveigle the victim into partaking of this delicacy. The experiment was tried three weeks ago by the mother of a little boy, who, sent to hospital to recover from a system of alternate beating and starvation, had most marvelously regained an appearance of health, which much disconcerted his amiable parent. She accordingly presented herself among the friends of the sick, and asked to see her child. A parcel of cakes descried by the concierge excited his attention, no visitor being allowed to bring eatables to a patient unless authorized to do so by a doctor. The cakes were accordingly forfeited and examined. The pastry was of a flaky nature, and admitted of being separated. Between the layers the ingenious mother had introduced the powdered tops of lucifers, nicely sugared over: "Enough in one," declared Dr. ROUSSEAU, "to poison two adults." The mother, on examination, remarked that children had never pleased her, and that having, chiefly by starvation, got rid of her little girl, she had resolved to carry out her determination to rid herself of her son.

The *Petit Moniteur* reports the following extraordinary exchange between the Pope and an English nobleman: "PIUS IX. received with his own hands the offerings presented to him by the different deputations. Among others, the Pope received, on the 10th, an English nobleman, who presented his Holiness with a skull-cap filled with sovereigns. At the end of the tassel was a diamond of immense value. Having presented his magnificent offering, the Englishman added, with the usual phlegm of his nation, that he gave the present on condition of getting the Pope's skull-cap in return. PIUS IX. smiled, and ringing the bell he ordered the servant to bring him another Calotte. When brought, he took off the one he wore and gave it to the Englishman, who put it into his pocket and retired, saying that he never was so pleased in his life."

It is not generally known that many of the islands on the Eastern shore of the Adriatic are blessed with a climate little, if at all, inferior to Madeira. Lacroma, which lies opposite to Ragusa, is eminently gifted in this respect, and in vegetation and picturesque beauty is perfectly tropical. A company is now being formed to establish there a sanatorium for persons affected with chest diseases. The temperature ranges almost *pari passu* with that of Madeira, the only difference being that the great heats do not succeed so early, and that until July and August there is really no excessive warmth. On the island of Lacroma the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN had built himself a very picturesque and beautiful residence by partly restoring a portion of the ancient convent.

The Marquis of BUTE has been invested at Jerusalem with the spurs and sword of the celebrated GODFREY DE BOUILLON, making him a knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition, as it was there the Saviour is reported to have appeared to Mary Magdalene. There was mass in the morning, at which the Marquis attended, and afterward the Latin patriarch or superior performed the ceremonies of investment. The sword and spurs of the great crusader are highly-valued relics, used only in the investment of knights, an honor limited to men of noble birth and of the Roman Catholic faith.

The *fête* of JOAN of Arc was celebrated at Orleans on May 7 with the usual ceremony. The city was decorated with flags, and the principal inhabitants of the vicinity were present. A large number of the Episcopal hierarchy took part in the festival, among them being the Archbishops of Rouen and Bourges, the Bishops of Beauvais, Poitiers, Chalons, Verdun, Saint Dié, Nancy, Blois, Troyes, Constantina, and, lastly, of Orleans. The civil and military *cortége* started from the bridge and arrived at the cathedral. The Mayor handed JEANNE's standard to the Archbishop of Rouen, who pronounced a discourse. In the evening the place was illuminated.

It is reported that one of the queens of the Paris *demi-monde* has given an illustration during the week of "a new way to pay old debts." She had accepted a bill for 20,000 francs, and the day it fell due the bank clerk duly presented it. Mademoiselle looked at the paper, tore it in pieces, and commenced swallowing it. The runner seized her by the throat, and a sudden cough preserved some evidences of the bill. The Police arrived, took the charmer to promenade as far as the City Prison, where all the unrepented Magdalenes are guarded. The prisoner, not even being allowed "to order her carriage," was marched in full drawing-room costume through the streets, escorted by a vast crowd.

The line of Count TILLY, the celebrated opponent of GUSTAVUS, in the Thirty Years' War, has just become extinct by the decease of Count CHARLES GUSTAVUS EDWARD AUGUSTUS VON TSERCLAS TILLY, at the ripe old age of 85. He had been Chamberlain to the King of Holland, and a member of the Equestrian Order of Brabant, and was the last direct descendant of EVERARD VON TSERCLAS TILLY, the liberator of Brussels, in 1356, and of his descendant above alluded to, who was Generalissimo of the Catholic League in the seventeenth century.

As Aug. 27, 1870, will be the centenary birthday of the great German philosopher HEGEL, the Philosophical Society of Berlin have issued an appeal for subscriptions for a monument to the distinguished thinker. Dr. MATZNER has addressed himself to Dr. J. H. STIRLING, Piershill, Edinburgh, the author of *The Secret of Hegel*, to request his coöperation in the work of collecting the desired funds in Great Britain; and Dr. STIRLING has announced in the Edinburgh *Courant* his willingness to receive and acknowledge any contributions sent him to be forwarded to Berlin.

A rich miser of Savoy recently lost his sight by cataract. He sent for a surgeon and promised him 3,800 francs, provided his sight was regained. The treatment proved successful, and the sight of one eye was soon restored, upon which the doctor was informed that one eye was as much as was necessary, and as only one-half the work was done, only one-half the sum promised, 1,900 francs, would be given! The law will decide, and, doubtless, that the miser is doubly foolish.

The largest nugget ever yet found in Australia was disinterred in the course of February, near Moliagul, in Victoria. It contained not less than 2,268 ounces of pure gold when cleaned. It was found within two inches of the surface by two Cornish miners, and it was named the "Welcome Stranger." Its value is computed at £9,534. The next largest nugget on record was the "Welcome," exhumed from a depth of 180 feet in June, 1858, and valued at £8,370.

The Council of the Society of Arts offer the gold medal of the Society and the large silver medal of the Society for the best and the second best block model of a steamer which shall afford the most convenient shelter for passengers on the deck of the vessels crossing the Channel between France and England. The steamer is not to exceed in tonnage and draft the best vessel now in use between Folkestone and Boulogne.

Further diamond discoveries have occasioned much excitement at the Cape. A late steamer brought the gem weighing 47½ carats, the alleged value of which is £2,000 sterling. The next steamer brings another weighing 83½ carats, valued at £30,000 sterling. The discovery of about twenty diamonds, altogether, has been announced.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Minister of Public Instruction has under consideration the transformation of the Superior School of Warsaw into a Russian University. The object is not only to completely suppress the Polish language, but to attract the Sclaves of the West to the former capital of Poland.

The *Paris* relates that the Emperor, having read VICTOR HUGO's new paper, the *Rappel*, remarked, "*Allons*—I have only my friends to be afraid of."

The first bull-fight this season took place a month ago in the area at Nimes. The *toréadores* were mounted on velocipedes!

The Seymour Regulators—An Interview with the Renos' Sister.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Monday, May 24, 1869.

Passing through this place to-day, and having some spare time, I redeemed the evil hour that brought me hither by talking with several citizens in the neighborhood concerning the terrible tragedies which have disgraced, for all time to come, the County of Jackson. At this time, now that reason has resumed her place, with but a single exception, all regret and deeply deplore that the regulators, in their stupendous madness and criminal folly, were permitted to commit those cruel murders.

Sitting down to dinner with the father of the RENO boys, I could not for my life help thinking how just the fates sometimes are as I heard the kind old gentleman narrating how this man "A." —one of the regulators—had already met with a sudden death by sickness, and how that man "B,"—another regulator—had already gone suddenly, by a railroad accident, into the presence of Jehovah, with the blood of young RENO upon his hands. Verily there is retribution in store for somebody. What need is there for the fair young sister to execute the terrible threat which her excitement occasioned, when God is teaching thus early that "the way of the transgressor is hard?"

At her brother's house, near by, I sought and found Miss LAURA. As many of your readers know, LAURA is a young lady of marked intelligence and rare beauty, and possessing a pure and stainless soul, warm-hearted and affectionate.

"Miss LAURA," inquired your correspondent, "did you really take that terrible oath over the body of your youngest brother?"

"Yes," she replied, "I presume I did. I was greatly excited at the time, and, of course, my feelings were absolutely awful. Those feelings passed, in a great measure, away with the excitement."

"So now you feel disposed to leave vengeance with God, where it properly belongs, do you?"

"Yes," was the quick reply—and I wish I could communicate the arch style in which the words were uttered—"yes, but if God needs any assistance at my hands I am quite ready to render it."

Notwithstanding all that I have heard and read concerning the RENOS I have, but few memories to carry with me into the future so pleasant in recollection as the hour whiled away with Miss LAURA RENO, near Seymour, in the County of Jackson and State of Indiana.

The Eyes of Delaware Being Opened on the Subject of Slavery.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, May 26.

At the session of Court for this county, at New-Castle, on Monday, the case of RHODA HANDY *vs.* THOMAS JEFFERSON CLARK came up for trial.

The plaintiff is an old colored woman, who was bought by the defendant, living in the lower end of New-Castle County, as a slave, some thirty-six years ago. She and her daughter (who brings a similar suit as this) remained in servitude up to last September, ignorant of the fact that the "Year of Jubilee" had long before arrived. They were employed in severe farm labor, as well as household service, and upon accidentally learning that they had been illegally held, since the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, commenced these suits on a claim for one hundred and forty-two weeks' wages.

The counsel in the case were WILLIAM C. SPRUANCE, Esq., for plaintiff, and Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD for defendant. The testimony of the daughter was offered in the mother's case, when Senator BAYARD promptly objected that by the law of Delaware the evidence of colored persons in this case was inadmissible. The Court, however, ordered the evidence to be taken, Chief Justice GILPIN (who was not trying the case) informally suggesting that the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment conclusively settled the point as to the right of colored persons to testify. It was left to the counsel for the defence to take exceptions if he saw proper, and argue the question in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The argument in the case consumed all of Monday afternoon, and the jury was out when the Court adjourned. They returned yesterday a verdict for plaintiff for $250. In the case of the daughter a judgment for her claim was then obtained.

The Reported Outrages in Georgia—A Call for a Thorough Investigation.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, May 23.

The Committee raised by the last session of the Legislature to investigate the outrages reported to have been committed in various sections of Georgia, is now in session. The Committee consists of two Republicans and one Democrat from the Senate, and two Republicans and three Democrats from the House. Hence it will be seen that it is equally divided politically, and we have every reason to anticipate a thorough and impartial investigation. As a thorough Republican, and ardently desiring to encourage and protect loyalty and loyal people throughout the State, we urge it upon this Committee to be so rigid in its investigation, and so fearless and thorough in its report, that even every semblance of violence will be exposed and held up to the scorn of the public and the just penalty of the law. We demand a rigid investigation for two purposes. One is that loyalty and Unionism may be protected throughout the State; the other is, if no violence and lawlessness exist, to relieve the people of Georgia from a great reproach that has been cast upon them by industriously circulated dispatches. Let the Committee visit the localities in which these outrages are said to have been perpetrated. Let it call upon Governor BULLOCK for the authority for, and the proof of, the reports that have been telegraphed all over the North. And when it shall have rigidly and exhaustively explored the whole matter, let the truth be published to the world regardless of whom it hurts.

Death of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 28.

Dr. JAMES RUSH, so long and so well known in Philadelphia, died at his residence, on West Chesnut-street, on Wednesday morning. Dr. RUSH belonged to a family whose name became historical in the early days of the Republic. His father, BENJAMIN RUSH, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his brother, Hon. RICHARD RUSH, was Minister to England and France, and Secretary of the Treasury. Dr. RUSH was a distinguished physician in his early career, and, among other professional works, was the author of a standard authority on the *Human Voice.* He had been seriously ill for only a few weeks past. He was in his 84th year. It is understood that Dr. RUSH has left the greater part of his estate to the Philadelphia Library Company, including a whole block of ground on South Broad-street, between Christian and Carpenter, on which he proposes the erection of a magnificent building, the description of which is left in his will. He thus closes his long and estimable life with an act of munificence, which we trust may long stand a monument to his liberality, and a valuable ornament to the city.

Protection Against Indians in Kansas—

From the Lawrence Republican, May 25.

Senator ROSS is alive to the necessities and dangers of our frontier population, and has waited upon General SCHOFIELD, at Leavenworth, and secured his promise to do everything in his power for the protection of the frontier with the limited number of troops at his command. He is going to organize a portion of the artillery force at Fort Riley as cavalry, and so dispose of it as to make it available in case of threatened danger. He will also have the cavalry regiment at Fort Hays in shape to cover the frontier to the best advantage. General SCHOFIELD is thoroughly in earnest in his determination to see that the frontier receives no detriment. Mr. ROSS has also waited upon General SHERIDAN, at Chicago, and will bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of War as soon as he reaches Washington; so that our friends upon the frontier may be satisfied that they have one servant in Washington who has both the time and the disposition to do something for them, rather than try to make something out of them.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The resolution adopted by the Rhode Island House of Representatives, on Wednesday, is as follows:

Resolved, The Senate concurring with the House, that the General Assembly has in high esteem the administrative ability of His Excellency, Governor AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE; entertains unimpaired confidence in his courage, patriotism and loyalty, and holds in grateful remembrance the self-sacrificing gallantry of the officers and soldiers of Rhode Island during the late formidable rebellion.

The Macon *Telegraph* says it has received "written suggestions from a prominent source in Georgia—high in the service of the late Confederate States—that, in all probability, the proposed reunion of the Eighth Georgia Infantry Regiment would be misconstrued and made the occasion of new inflictions upon the suffering people of the State;" and it therefore urges the members of the regiment, although they may think it mere over caution, to defer the proposed reunion to some more favorable time.

The Augusta *Journal* states by authority that Hon. LOT M. MORRILL will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine upon any consideration, and that he has given no occasion whatever for the report circulated that he will be.

The Republican Congressional Convention, to nominate a successor to Mr. WASHBURNE, met at Freeport, Ill., on the 26th inst. There were half a dozen candidates, and after 351 ballots were had, without reaching a nomination, the Convention took a recess.

The Vermont Republican State Convention is to be held at Rutland on Wednesday, June 16, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer.

It is said that Hon. D. W. VOORHEES is employing the Summer in maturing an elaborate financial scheme, which he will present at the next session of Congress.

There is but one lawyer in the Rhode Island Senate. That body ought to satisfy Senator SPRAGUE.

COMMODORE MEADE.

The Commodore Asks $200,000 Damages for False Imprisonment.

RICHARD W. MEADE *vs.* CHARLES A. MEIGS and BENJAMIN F. CORLIES.—An action has been commenced by Commodore MEADE to recover the sum of $200,000 damages, for alleged false imprisonment in a lunatic asylum. As our readers may remember, the Commodore was released by Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, after a protracted hearing some two or three months ago. The further facts, so far as they are of interest to the public, are contained in the following affidavit of the Commodore:

RICHARD W. MEADE, the plaintiff in this action, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 13th day of October, 1868, at the City of New-York, the above-named defendants caused the plaintiff to be arrested by a Police officer upon a false and fabricated charge of disorderly conduct, and of threatening to shoot the said CORLIES, and to be taken before a Police Justice of said City, and to give bonds to keep the peace; that immediately upon the giving of said bonds, the defendants wrongfully and maliciously caused the plaintiff to be again arrested and taken in charge by a Police officer, and to be conveyed in charge of said officer to the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, upon a false, unfounded and malicious charge of insanity, and then and there to be taken in charge by the physicians and officers of said Asylum, and to be stripped of his money, amounting to more than $500, and of various valuable letters and papers upon his person, none of which property has since been restored to him, and to be detained, confined and imprisoned in said Lunatic Asylum and against his will for the space of fifty-eight days on such false and malicious charge, during all which time he was deprived of free intercourse with his friends, altogether prevented from attending to his necessary business, and subjected to great physical and mental suffering; that the plaintiff was afterward brought, in custody, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, charged by said defendants with lunacy or insanity, and after examination into said charge, said Justice dismissed the same, and caused the plaintiff to be discharged out of custody; that the plaintiff is about to commence, by the summons hereto annexed, an action in this Court against said CHARLES A. MEIGS and BENJAMIN F. CORLIES upon the cause of action above stated.

R. W. MEADE.

Upon this affidavit, and upon other affidavits in support of it, an order of arrest, in $5,000 bail, was granted on the 24th inst., and the defendants, CHARLES A. MEIGS and BENJAMIN F. CORLIES, were yesterday, the 27th inst., arrested, and gave bail.

An action has been commenced since the making of the foregoing affidavit, for false imprisonment—damages laid at $200,000.

ANDREWS & ELLIS for plaintiff; TITUS & WESTERVELT for defendants.

CITY RAILROAD LICENSE FEES.

Annual License Fee of $50 on Each Car Claimed from the Companies.

The cases of the Mayor, &c. *vs.* The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad; The Mayor, &c. *vs.* The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; The Mayor, &c. *vs.* The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, were tried in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. These were actions brought to recover penalties from the several defendants for failure to pay the license fees provided by ordinance for the running of each car. The defendants are the assignees of three grants made by the Legislature in 1860. The grants of the franchises under which the roads are operated, contain a clause that the grantees should pay such license fees as were then paid by other City railroads.

The ordinance of the Corporation, passed in 1858, provides that a license fee of $50 annually should be paid for each car run in the City below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under penalty of $50.

At the times the grants to the defendants were made, some companies were paying $50 for each car; one was paying $20, and others were paying none at all. The Court of Appeals had decided in the case of the Second and Third Avenue Railroads that, as they were organized before the passage of the ordinance, the license fee imposed amounted simply to a tax, and that the ordinance was inoperative as to those companies.

The defendants in these cases claimed also the benefit of that decision, contending that the ordinance is invalid as well in respect of companies not organized when the ordinance was enacted as in respect to companies then in operation.

In answer to this the plaintiffs argue that the defendants having accepted these grants, with a provision that they pay license fees, cannot question the legality of such requirement.

Other questions, involving the rights and powers of the Corporation and the immunities of the City railroad companies from liability to make any compensation to the City for the use of franchises, arise in these cases.

The amount involved in their determination is very large. Should the Corporation ultimately succeed, the amounts which would be brought annually into the City Treasury by the payment of the license fees, would be probably in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The cause was argued at length, and decision reserved.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, THOMAS C. FIELDS and GRATZ NATHAN for plaintiff; H. W. ROBINSON and J. M. SCRIBNER, Jr., for defendants.

Children's Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society.

The third anniversary of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. About 2,000 children were present, most of the Sabbath Schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church being present. Rev. Dr. DYER presided, and, after prayer and singing, Dr. DYER made a short address in which he spoke of the progress made by the Society, and of the good it had already effected in raising funds for missionary work.

Rev. Mr. JAGGER and Rev. Dr. NEWTON followed in brief addresses, in which the children were urged to keep up the good work so auspiciously commenced, and to remember that great results may come from very small beginnings.

After more singing the children were dismissed with the benediction.

The Eight-Hour Law in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

An order was received at the Navy-yard yesterday from Secretary BORIE requiring the mechanics and laborers employed by the Government to be paid full wages for eight hours' work *per diem* dating from the 19th instant; also, requiring that they must be present at muster at 7:45 o'clock A. M., and start work at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, leave work again at 12 M., and resume at 1 P. M., and continue until 5 P. M., thus completing the day. It appears that the preciseness of this order is very unsatisfactory to the men for whom it was intended.

Who Towed the Norwalk Ashore?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the TIMES of the 28th inst., headed "Marine Disasters, Wrecking Operations, &c.," is incorrect, in so far as it attributes to the Atlantic Submarine Company the credit of towing the sinking steamboat *Norwalk* to the shore on the Brooklyn side until she took the bottom. This service was rendered by the wrecking and fire steamer *John Fuller*, at the time *en route* to the fire at Hunter's Point. The only hawser at any time attached to the *Norwalk* belonged to the *John Fuller*, and by the same hawser she was secured to the pier.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. BAXTER & SONS.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

General CABALLERO DE RODA has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba in place of General DULCE.

Arrests of prominent Spanish officers have been made, who are charged with having engaged in a conspiracy to bring about the restoration of ISABELLA.

A farewell banquet was given to General DIX, in Paris, yesterday, by Ministers WASHBURNE and BURLINGAME. The General dines with the Emperor on Tuesday.

JULES FAVRE is declared not elected. It is announced, however, that he will contest the election of his opponent.

GENERAL.

Yesterday was observed as "Decoration Day" in several cities, including Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and other New-England cities, and Knoxville, Tenn. At the observances in Gloucester, Mass., General BUTLER delivered the oration.

The wife of a German laborer in Newburg, N. Y., cut the throat of her little child, and then her own, yesterday, because, as she said, "she wanted to get out of trouble, and didn't want to leave the child behind her." Although the wounds are terrible, the lives of both, it is expected, will be saved.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District of Illinois have nominated, on the three hundred and fifty-third ballot, H. C. BURCHARD, of Freeport, for election to Congress, in place of Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

GEORGE J. HOWARD, *alias* Green, and EDWARD DENNIS, the parties arrested last Saturday for the robbery of Harnden's Express money-delivery clerk in Baltimore, were yesterday indicted in the Criminal Court of that city. Of the $16,130 stolen, $12,500 have been recovered.

Rev. T. A. GAYNER, pastor of St. Francis Church, at Fair Haven, Conn., died yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Monday.

Admiral FARRAGUT and General SHERMAN have both sent letters to Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, accepting invitations to the Peace Jubilee and the hospitalities of the city tendered to them. A committee of the City Government, accompanied by General FOSTER, United States Engineer, Henry W. CRAFTS, City Engineer, and other officials, have made a thorough examination of the "Coliseum," and express entire satisfaction with its strength and capacity.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived at Lisbon on Friday, brings important war news, if true. It reports that the General of the Allied forces was at Asuncion, making energetic preparations to attack the Paraguayans, and his advance guard was within nine miles of LOPEZ's army. But these reports are denied in Lisbon.

The negro, TYLER, convicted at Richmond, Va., of poisoning the colored woman, PAULINA TYLER, whose child he had attempted to outrage, and who threatened to have him arrested, was hanged yesterday. He confessed on the scaffold.

A train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad ran over and killed an unknown colored man, aged about 30 years, supposed to belong in Mamaroneck, yesterday afternoon, near Portchester.

THOMAS BORCH ORSION, aged 73 years, one of the brave men in the garrison at Fort McHenry while bombarded by the British forces in 1814, died on Friday.

The meeting of the Alumni of Princeton College from the State of Maryland will be held in Baltimore on June 1. Dr. MCCOSH has accepted an invitation to address the meeting.

A convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, from Hamilton County, named HENRY WISE, committed suicide a few days ago. He arranged a noose, got upon a box, tied his feet together, put the cord about his neck, stabbed himself twice in the abdomen with a well-sharpened shoe-knife, and sprung from the box. He had shown symptoms of insanity. He was serving out a sentence of a year for grand larceny.

The business men of San Francisco have signed an agreement to the effect that they will not receive silver coin at par in larger sums than $10. This course, it is said, is forced upon them by the practice that many follow of using silver in the payment of debts, &c., in order to make one per cent.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, has accepted the call extended to him by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's church, of this City.

The boiler in a steam shingle mill in La Point, Mich., recently exploded, killing three men and seriously injuring three more. The mill was run by PIKE & Co., whose loss was about $3,000.

In the Baltimore City Court, on Friday, the jury in the case of AUGUST ROLF *vs.* The Germania Fire Insurance Company of New-York, action to recover on a policy of insurance on the furniture, fixtures and stock in a grocery store corner of Gough and Dallas streets, destroyed by fire on the 28th of August, 1868, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount of claim, $1,676 14.

The boiler of the paper mill of W. B. MULLIN & SONS, at Mount Holly Springs, six miles south of Carlisle, Penn., burst on Friday night. Two men were injured, probably fatally. The damage to the mill is estimated at $5,000.

We received by overland mail on the Pacific Road, yesterday morning, San Francisco papers of Friday, May 21, and last evening Sacramento papers of Saturday, May 22. This is the quickest yet.

The first four miles of the Mount Washington carriage road are said to be in good condition, the first mile and a half being in readiness for Summer travel; but the last four miles are buried in snow, which in some places is ten feet in depth.

It is stated that Dr. RUSH, of Philadelphia, did not leave the bulk of his property to the Philadelphia Library, but that he has left all his property, running up into the millions, to a Board of Trustees, to be devoted to the establishment of a free library for the common benefit of the people of that city.

A young lady in Newark makes a queer exhibition of religious enthusiasm. She spends part of each evening, it is said, in wandering about the streets and writing upon the pavements, in bold letters in chalk, warnings to the impenitent. They are sometimes short Scripture texts, but more frequently startling inquiries as to how the careless pedestrian expects to spend eternity. In a number of instances sacreligious urchins have annexed to these questions answers which are more pertinent than pious.

Hon. JOHN MEREDITH READ, of Albany, the American Consul-General to France, recently appointed by the new Administration, leaves for Havre in the *St. Laurent* to-day. Among the citizens who throughout yesterday called to bid him farewell were Judge DALY, Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, formerly Minister of the United States to Japan; the Chevalier HABICHT, Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General in the United States; Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port; Rev. Dr. VINTON, and others.

The income returns list of last year in St. Louis is published, and shows only 201 incomes over $500. Of the large incomes the following are the most prominent: John G. Roe, $211,000; Francis Whittaker, $130,000; John White, $530,000; Joseph Whittaker, $30,000; L. L. Ashbrook, $40,000; all these gentlemen are pork-packers; Jas. H. Lucas, $102,000; John G. Copelin, $79,000; Andrew Christy, $67,000; Charles H. Buck, $320,000; D. K. Colton, $47,000; J. O. Day, $48,000; Robert Campbell, $70,000; James Fiske, $51,000; Alexander Kelsey, $50,000; and A. Knight, $58,000.

The ladies of Flushing yesterday decorated the monument of their fellow-townsmen who perished while fighting the battles of their country during the late war. The meeting was large and interesting.

A gang of ruffians attacked on Friday night a man named HENRY RUDOLPH, who was walking along Prospect-street, near Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. They stole from him a valuable gold ring. JAS. KILLEN has been arrested on a charge of stealing the ring, and held to bail by Recorder MARTINDALE.

Another death has resulted from the kerosene lamp explosion at Hoboken. Mrs. HOESE died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. The inquest will be held on Tuesday.

Great preparations are being made in Jersey, Hudson, Hoboken and Bergen Cities for decorating soldiers' graves to-day.

The expenses of the late meeting of Fenians at Cooper Institute, to protest against the imprisonment of the Fenians in England, were paid by EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Esq.

An interesting statistical report on domestic missions was made before the Old School Assembly yesterday. Resolutions protesting against the soldiers' ceremony on Sunday were also read.

Cuba and the Confederacy.

In these days of discussing "rebel recognition," when the great desideratum seems to be to extend the historic parallel between Cuban and Confederate belligerency, we are apt to forget the real connection of Cuba with Confederate cruisers. Spain followed England and France with a proclamation of neutrality, in the Summer of 1861. In the opinion of many international lawyers, that act was not in any case a hostile or a fairly objectionable one *per se*; but, whether it were or were not, in the case of England, it pretty certainly was not in the case of Spain, who only followed—and after a considerable interval—the lead of the two chief commercial Powers on the globe; and to have set up an independent judgment against that of maritime nations having so much more at stake than herself, would have been a piece of affectation which we had no right to demand of this second-class Power.

Granting this point at the outset, and letting it go for what it is worth, let us see how Cuban officials construed the order of neutrality. On the 6th of July, 1861, SEMMES in the *Sumter* arrived in the Spanish colonial port of Cienfuegos with six captured vessels—four brigantines and two barks—which he had taken in the West Indies on his first cruise after escaping from New-Orleans. He at once addressed the Spanish Governor of the port "on the subject of the prizes, and the position Spain was likely to take in the war." It was a very long and elaborate letter, demanding, in a word, "that Spain will extend to the cruisers of the Confederate States the same friendly reception she would extend to the cruisers of the enemy; in other words, that she will permit me to leave the captured vessels within her jurisdiction until they can be adjudicated by a Court of Admiralty of the Confederate States." To prove this claim to "equal and impartial justice," SEMMES went into the whole question of the rights and obligations of neutrals. The Governor of Cienfuegos absolutely refused to do anything at all until he should hear, through the Captain-General at Havana, from the Home Government, and this though as SEMMES said, it would have been "easy to carry his fort by storm."

In due time, Spain followed England and France in excluding all prizes from her ports. Now, SEMMES, in quitting Cienfuegos, had left an "agent" behind to dispose of his prizes, in case his claim should be denied. But what did the Captain-General do, on receiving word of the Queen's proclamation at Madrid, made soon after? He handed back the prizes, *not* to SEMMES or SEMMES' agent, but to their *original owners*, namely, our people: and the ground alleged was that the last three prizes had been captured within neutral waters—a matter which seems to have been involved in some doubt, by conflicting testimony.

Compare this Spanish colonial action with English colonial action at Cape Town. There, precisely the same claim of captures within the marine league was made, and supported by stronger evidence; but the Cuban officials gave the benefit of the doubt to the United States merchantmen, the Cape Town officials to the Confederate cruiser. The result, in fine, was that the vessels captured on the English colonial coast were lost to our merchants and owners, while all of those captured on the Spanish colonial coast were saved—not only the *three*, but the whole *six* in the latter case being declared captured in violation of neutral waters.

This was at Cuba, the island now the scene of controversy, under the rule of the Spanish officials, who are now menaced with dispossession of it. That our people should instinctively sympathize with a struggle for freedom and the establishment of a republic in Cuba is perfectly natural and entirely commendable; but to endeavor to precipitate Governmental action in the same direction on a pretence of injuries received from Spain during *our* struggle against insurgents, is as unjust as it is contrary to the historic record.

At the present rate of responsibility to which we would like to hold neutrals, the position of an onlooker is almost as perilous as that of a combatant in any struggle. SEMMES declares of the Cuban affair just cited, that he had "already planned" a "quarrel between the Confederate States and Spain, in case the former should be successful in establishing their independence. Cuba, I thought, would make us a couple of very respectable States." And now, this self-same conduct of Spain, *we cite* for the same purpose, namely, as ground of a "quarrel," ending in the same way—the annexation of Cuba. That there is injustice and folly *somewhere* regarding the obligations of neutrals, is clear. The Cubans themselves have just complaints against the Spanish officials in that island; but so far as the rebellion is concerned, we have none.

Immigration from England—Mr. Goldwin Smith's Letter.

Now that the alarm produced by Mr. SUMNER's speech has subsided, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH will probably be among the first to regret his letter to the *Beehive* discouraging emigration from England, to which the London *Times* gave such prompt prominence.

It will, we fear, take a long time to erase the alarming impression produced in England by that communication. Had such a statement come from a tourist, however eminent, it would have met with comparatively little attention from the British public, but coming from an Englishman holding a responsible position in this country, and actually residing in it, this letter has had an effect in England which Americans perhaps can scarcely realize. We have heard of one gentleman who read it in the train when actually *en route* for Liverpool to join the Cunard steamer, and almost turned back in consequence.

It is peculiarly unlucky for some hundreds, perhaps thousands of persons, that the *Alabama* controversy should have culminated at this particular time, and thus indirectly have blighted the hopes of those who, through a Winter of privation, had been looking forward with hope to a promised land. The great social difficulty of England is over-population; that of America, in very many parts at least, the want of it. For some time past the affluent and benevolent in England have been anxiously considering how they can best help their brethren to improve their condition; and it is now pretty well agreed that emigration is the most effectual means of attaining this object. Australia, of course, offers a wide, though not always very remunerative field, for the surplus population of the mother country; but, unfortunately for England, it is so remote that, in the absence of liberal assistance from the Colonial Governments, the expense involved in the transport is beyond the means of the emigration societies; while, as regards Canada, it has long been only too patent to Englishmen that the Dominion is, in a commercial point of view, a failure, and that to send emigrants to her shores, is, in nine cases out of ten, merely to transmit them by an indirect route to the States. Many, therefore, of those interested in the question were anxious to make this country the field for future emigration, and, if all had gone well, we might probably have received in the course of the Summer a stream of selected English emigrants who would have done no discredit to their new home.

We have only to look around us, observe what our fathers have done and what we are doing, to learn that the English are an emigrating people, and readily learn to adapt themselves to a new sphere. They are a nation of traders and farmers, industrious, law-abiding and orderly.

The present time there are in the overcrowded cities of the British Islands thousands of active, intelligent, energetic young men, above the ordinary emigrant class, possessed of some means, eager for work, and fearing nothing, who would rejoice in the opening afforded by this country to those who are able and willing, if they can only get a chance, to make their way in the world. These, however, are held back by the notion that our prejudice against their nation is so strong that, in becoming sojourners here, they would expose themselves to annoyances almost amounting to persecution from their fellow-employes. Their erroneous apprehensions will be increased by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH's statements, and this country thus loses the services of that class of men who have founded America and Australia, conquered Hindostan and carried the trade of England into China and Japan. We cannot expect that any words of ours will reach as far, or carry as much force to the sons of the mother country as those of their compatriot, but we will nevertheless assure Englishmen who chose to try their fortunes among us that Americans, above all people in the world, respect and honor a man who adventures in search of a livelihood, and makes an effort to improve his lot in life, and that political autagonism can coexist with perfect personal good feeling.

Nothing is so likely to create and preserve friendly relations between America and England as a large emigration from the mother country. Men coming here with a love for the land of their birth, and only abandoning it because it is too full for them, will unite with a fond remembrance of their boyhood's home a deep sense of gratitude and affection for that of their adoption, to which they will owe what wealth and position they may attain.

A Sailors' Home in this Port.

Good has come at length out of the sailors' strike which failed last Winter, and there is hope, if the shipping merchants and insurance agents of this City are alive to their own interests, and the humane and benevolent of our citizens recognize a charity which has the strongest claims upon their sympathies, that the "land-sharks" who prey upon the sailors in this port will be driven from their strongholds and forced to resort for a living to thievery of a less protected character than that of which they now have a most infamous monopoly.

The strike of last Winter was actuated by the sailors' boarding-house keepers and shipping masters, who hoped to increase the wages of sailors in order that they might have more money to be robbed of; the sailors themselves were not active in the strike. But a few benevolent gentlemen connected with the sailors' societies and homes in this port interested themselves in the movement, assumed its direction, induced the sailors to abandon the strike as impracticable, and also to leave the houses of the boarding masters who robbed them and take lodgings in homes specially provided for them. Shipping offices were also established, with which a number of the more Christian and bolder masters and owners of vessels were induced, in defiance of the threats of the land-sharks, to deal directly. There was thus established a respectable home and an honest shipping office.

The same gentlemen formed themselves into a Board of Direction and forwarded to the Legislature of this State a petition, signed by many of our leading bankers, Collector GRINNELL, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Marine Underwriters the New-York Shipowners' Society, the New-York Vessel-owners' Society, the American Seamen's Friend Society, the leading steamship owners, all the sailing packet owners, and all the important shipowners, asking of the Legislature an appropriation of $30,000 from the New-York City Excise fund, (provided $30,000 more should be raised by subscription,) with which to erect a building suitable for a Seamen's Exchange and Reading-room, containing also school rooms for sailors, a sailor's intelligence office, and having also renting room enough to cover running expenses. Here, if the building is ever erected, it is proposed to welcome "Jack" from any and every boarding-house and rum-hole, and give him all necessary information as to the character of boarding-houses, ships, captains, officers, and voyages, furnish him reading matter in the library and news-room, give him a chance to write his letters and to deposit in savings banks his money, and protect him from imposition and abuse so far as may be practicable. The Legislature has given the $30,000 asked for, and now comes the work of raising the other $30,000.

The object is one, we need not say, entirely worthy the active coöperation of all benevolent men; it is one of vital interest to the shipping merchants and insurance companies of this City. It is one, we need not say, which will meet with hearty coöperation and material aid from our citizens. A Building Committee, composed of our best citizens, will have entire charge of the funds and the making and settling of all contracts. They will select the site, decide upon the plans and have the building erected.

Shall We Give a Higher Education to the Poor?

We have already commented on the views expressed by various members of the new Board of Education in favor of reducing the standard of education in our public schools to the lowest degree possible. These are opinions not peculiar to the new Board alone; many of our most intelligent citizens entertain them. It is urged, with much appearance of truth, that the community ought not to be compelled to supply luxuries to the poorer classes; that the knowledge of anything but the simplest branches is to a certain degree a superfluity for the poor and that the rich might as well be taxed to give pianos and satins to the laboring classes, as to require them to supply French and music lessons. Accordingly, it is claimed that our free schools should only teach reading, writing and arithmetic to the children, and leave all other branches for private and pay schools. The new Board of Education are apparently intending to cut down the course of public education to these simple elements.

In reaching the first idea of this matter, it becomes important to inquire why the well-to-do in the United States are compelled to give education at all to the poor, any more than to give hats and shoes. As is well known, in England the fortunate classes are not usually forced to bear this burden, but education is mainly voluntary.

Why do we take such a load on our heavily-burdened shoulders? The sole and only reason is that it is *pro bono publico*; we think on the whole that the community will be better off if the poorest class has a free opportunity for ordinary education. A free society like ours cannot stand on a permanently ignorant lower class; it is for our interest to educate it. Moreover, the English experience teaches us that it is more economical to give schools than to give alms, and that a tax for education diminishes just so much the tax for pauperism. The great expense of New-York is for free education. London pays almost nothing for free schools, but some seventeen times our school-tax for charities, most of which only swell the flood of pauperism.

No outlay by the rich is so well repaid to them, as what they give for popular schools. Society is safer, property more valuable and pauperism becomes diminished by such taxes. Even beyond this, under a form of civilization so advanced as ours, it has come to be considered the duty of the Government to afford every human being, no matter how deficient, or born under whatever disadvantages, the opportunity of developing his faculties to every reasonable extent. We do not educate the poor alone because it pays, or because it is safer for our political structure, but because, under the highest democracy, the State, that is the whole people, should give every member as nearly an equal chance as can be reasonably done. Under this view, the most intelligent portion of the Union—New-England—has not only provided good common schools in every petty village, but she now supplies schools of a higher class, "high schools," freely for all classes of the community. Those who have led her councils and paid her taxes have felt that, after all, no spectacle should more touch a generous mind, or lay a heavier obligation on the fortunate classes, than that of the children of poverty eagerly and passionately desiring knowledge, which they have not the means to acquire. If the poor, degraded foreign child should be taught his letters at the public expense, why should not the destitute or unfortunate of native growth who aims at higher studies be also assisted? The enlightened opinion has been prevalent in New-England from its formation that the higher education was as much a duty of the State as the lower. All the colleges had scholarships or nominal tuition fees for the young men without means. The high schools gave an excellent preparatory education at a small expense. And the happy result has been that in that favored region poverty and misfortune have never blocked the highways of knowledge; and men and women have continually worked up from the lowest classes whose services to the country have repaid a thousand times over the small public expense bestowed on their education.

In this City, the greatest of all economical wants, as is confessed by all manufacturers, and was strongly stated by Mr. WELLS in his report, is that of skilled labor. That is, there are plenty of people who are educated in the elements of knowledge, but very few in the wage-class and middle classes who have received that cultivation of mind which fits them for the higher branches of mechanics and the arts. The same is true of female labor. The market is crowded with indifferently-trained women; but of any kind of skilled female labor, and of faculties trained by the higher education, there is the poorest supply. So strongly has the great economist, Mr. MILL, felt this want in England of facilities for higher education, that he has proposed in a recent essay to turn the ancient "endowments" into free schools of a high class for poor students. Among the tens of thousands of children in our free schools in New-York, there is no doubt, here and there, one of high intellectual power and inextinguishable thirst for knowledge, who could never gratify it, except through public aid. These exceptional students from the poorer classes will number, in a large city, several hundreds, and it is but right, and will be of service to the State, that they should have some cheap means of education.

If such a class is to be trained by our "free colleges," it seems to us that those of another class, who are able, should be made to pay for their tuition. There is no propriety in taxing the whole community to educate the children of the rich. Nor do we see any great injury in poor girls, such as will be dressmakers or seamstresses, learning French, music and history, in such schools as the Twelfth-street school. They will be all the more intelligent wives and mothers by-and-by. Possibly more of them may become teachers on account of these facilities, but no profession is more useful or honorable, and all must be glad to increase the number of occupations for women.

In urging these claims of a higher education for the poor, we would not for a moment claim that it should be considered first. The first duty of the new Board is to provide a free common education for all, which is not now done.

Summer Resorts.

The balmy air of later May, (the "bathe" air, as EMERSON so expressively calls it,) harbinger of royal June's approach, tells us that the season of Summer travel and indolence is at hand. Among the many devices for solving "social problems" in America, will no one undertake to mitigate what we shall dare call the woes of the watering place? At present, these resorts, which should be sacred to health and happiness, to ease, freedom from constraint, pleasant, informal intercourse of patrons and health-seekers, to "rest for the weary," and to invigoration for the tired business man, are so under the yoke and bond of fashionable custom as not to be at all what their European models and exemplars are. In these last, "open-air life" is the one keynote to the round of pleasure and health. The very breakfast is usually taken in the open air, not in the fuming *salon*; the meetings of friends and of the world of guests is in the open air; there also are the best and most comfortable seats, and the favorite promenades; rival hotels combine their purses and their experience to make the common grounds and the open-air life the chief attraction, and their own apartments mere dormitories. Here, everything is reversed; every hotel grasps and grabs for itself, and dislikes coöperation and participation; more energy and money are given to midnight "hops" than to anything else; and fashion makes a "Summer campaign" in the country as elaborate an affair as a Winter campaign in the City. Could the opposite system, as practiced in the German watering places, be brought into vogue here, it would be a welcome importation.

The Popularization of Art in New-York.

The reputation of New-York for neglecting the intellectual and cultivating chiefly the material advantages of civilization, which is one of the pet reproaches cast at her by sister cities, is but partially merited. The spirit of American life is essentially a struggle for advancement in material strength as being a necessary introduction to the higher realms of culture, just as the well-pruned, sturdy stock is indispensable to the perfection of blossom and full-flavored fruit. And New-York, being the most thoroughly representative American city, has already excelled her older sisters in the first growth, so that she is in better condition to nourish the later developments. Not only so, but she is even now very far beyond them in the processes and results of popular education.

Her well-endowed schools and ably-administered churches, her constant round of public exhibitions and private galleries of art, her glorious Park—beautiful even in its infancy—all are especially adapted to the cultivation and elevation of the *people*; a thing which, in the more conservative and dignified self-esteem of some other art-loving cities of our land, is lost sight of—exclusiveness is so much more pleasant!

In no realm of culture is this peculiarity of our Metropolis so marked as in that of Music. Our Philharmonics, discoursing music of the highest and best kind in a manner inferior to the orchestras of no city in the world, are appreciatively supported by the people, in throngs which our largest halls cannot accommodate. The opera, whether of the Italian, German, French or English schools, when adequately presented, is always a popular delight. In our breezy suburb of Brooklyn, the weekly concerts on the fine Plymouth organ are made accessible by an almost nominal fee, and the great edifice, week after week, is crowded by young and old; whereas the high-toned and high-priced concerts of Boston's "Great Organ" hardly gather two-score of listeners. For the rest, we have a plentiful supply of "Symphony Soirées," and "Chamber Soirées," and "Historical Recitations," addressed to the fastidious and critical musical public, and oratorios, madrigal and glee concerts, and concerts of every kind and combination of vocal and instrumental talent, sprinkled liberally along the year, from early Fall through the cheery Winter to Spring.

And, perhaps, best of all, because it comes during the comparative dearth of Summer, when nature indeed is in full bloom, but art generally retires to recuperate for its Winter campaign, we have the Central Park Garden concerts, which THEODORE THOMAS has so pluckily and so successfully instituted. This is now their fourth year, (the second in the new hall at Central Park,) and the eager manner in which the public has taken them up shows both the great demand and the satisfactory supply of just such a choice, elevating and yet easily attainable entertainment. We have just reason to be proud of this institution. The great capitals of Europe have many such delightful popular retreats; but in none of them is to be found better music, more admirably rendered, than at this place, while its admission fees place its pleasures within reach of the many. Nor does it fall behind the American reputation for handsome, cheerful and commodious public halls and theatres. Such a concert garden, one so complete in all arrangements for satisfying eye, and ear, and inner man, is not to be seen even in the land where concert gardens had their origin. We have improved upon our models.

In fine, New-York may well be content,—not to stand still where she is, but to rejoice that in art as in commerce she stands first in America, and to acquire new zeal in the work she has so efficiently inaugurated, of spreading among *the people* a true love of the beautiful, one of the most powerful of all influences to elevate and ennoble a community or a nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have had latterly three noteworthy religious pronouncements. First we have the Pope, with no change in the antique style and tone of his office, opening one more Ecumenical Council under the patronage of the Holy Virgin; next the Presbyterian Church of America offering its gage of battle to that old adversary; and at the same time the Boston Convention of the philosophers advocating a system of religion without a Church, and trying to make the world an open fold, without any shepherd in particular. Whatever may be the result of these rivalries, it is a pleasant thing for mankind in general that they can be carried on without the old concomitants of exasperated spirits and broken bones.

Professor LAYCOCK, of Edinburgh—as we perceive in one of the articles of *Appletons' Journal*—argues that woman's nature and genius lean to her chief attribute as a mother. He also argues that, in the walks of painting, music, poetry, literature and sculpture, she has never come up to the excellence of men. This, however, remains to be tested, when women shall choose to live in resolute celibacy and studiously cultivate some of these arts. Women may yet equal MOZART, RAPHAEL, SHAKESPEARE, MICHAEL ANGELO—rare geniuses, even among men. We do not see why,—in music and painting, especially,—we may not expect to see educated and thoughtful women do as much as any man—since they are by nature as fanciful, and more emotional.

The English discussion for and against the newly-mooted question of ceding Gibraltar back to Spain seems to have been a little premature. The question has been for a long time waiting for consideration in the Spanish Cortes, having been announced by Señor ORENSE. But the Foreign Minister answered a call for the question recently by saying that the Spanish Government, while not unmindful of the importance of the matter, deemed it necessary, before entering upon any negotiations concerning it, that Spain should be strongly constituted and established, and that her finances should be reorganized so as to enable her to take her place among the Great Powers. It is remarkable to see such evidences of conservative prudence in the representatives of a revolution.

The last dodge out of Wall-street has recently been exemplified in the changing of a gallant policeman, on Broadway, who was stationed near an elegant dining-saloon to escort the ladies across the street. To secure the favor of this courteous public functionary, he was invited to dine daily at that saloon, where the meals were so sumptuous that in a short time his very "eyes stood out with fatness;" his cheeks became plump and rosy as the joles of a mermaid; and, altogether, he was a respectable volume of healthful adiposity. The authorities were so well pleased with his general appearance that he was changed to another station and a gaunt and lean six-footer detailed to occupy the saloon position. The proprietor of the saloon seeing a long, lank and cadaverous "Peeler" in the place of his long-fed friend, inquired anxiously of the substitute: "Where's ——?" "O, he's been changed to another post, and I have been assigned this place." The disappointed proprietor of the saloon gave a sigh, as when one loses a faithful friend, and exclaimed: "That is too bad! I have fed that man for a long time, for the sake of having it said that he gets his dinner at my saloon. He has got fat on his fare. But (surveying his lank friend *cap-à-pie*) I fear I shall not be able to fatten you in two years!"

The choice of Sunday as the day for doing honor to the memory of our dead soldiers is a French idea. In a late military order, the Imperial War Minister, Marshal NEIL, has commanded that the French people, occupied at work on week-days, shall have the opportunity of seeing the troops reviewed under arms on that day. He thinks this novelty will have its advantages—will keep them away from the taverns and teach them to love the army. Nodoubt such spectacles would be in great favor in France. The French girls adore the soldiers, and to all Frenchmen the rolling of the drum is the music of the spheres,—and a great deal more.

That Mandarin slap on the face inflicted on the French Count LALLEMOND in Pekin, according to report, was probably a figurative one, such as would originate in the vivacity of the French idiom. One might be more inclined to think that in a controversy, the Mandarin would be the one to get the *soufflet*. The matter is not likely to be a very serious one, or beyond Mr. BURLINGAME's ability to settle in a satisfactory manner. He was recently received by the French Emperor with stately cordiality, and by Prince NAPOLEON with something more. If there should be any misunderstanding, they may be able to remove it with a dictionary.

Another of the Halifax repealers, Mr. MURRAY, of Pictou, has come forward in the House of Assembly and proposed that Nova Scotia shall retrace her steps, come out of the Dominion, and be the "lone star" of colonial independence. Nothing will come of this, of course, but the discussion, next Tuesday. Nobody believes in repeal any more. The repealers of the Union of late years have been unlucky everywhere, as history reminds us, and we fancy the Nova Scotians in this way will not have any better luck than their neighbors.

At the women's meeting in Boston, a day or two ago, somebody objected that the ladies should not vote, because they could not fight. The syllogism was rather a rash one; for a great number of persons recognize that women can fight—and *do*, in fact, very often. And this was put beyond a doubt by Mrs. LIVERMORE, who ought to know, who said women can fight as well as men, and said, furthermore, that if men who could not fight were to be disfranchised, many of them should stay away from the polls—alluding to the late civil war. The ladies are evidently sharpening their logic, and will carry the war into Africa, probably, now that Mr. EMERSON is giving them the aid and comfort of his oracular sayings.

The report of "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" gives account of a comparative trial recently made at Woolwich of the French Chassepot and the English Henry-Martini rifles. The result is a little singular. The Chassepot seems to be conceded the one advantage of using lighter ammunition. As to the rest the English claim for their rifle a long catalogue of superior excellencies: Ammunition safer and stronger, greater accuracy, longer range, flatter and more direct trajectory, higher penetrative power, more general safety, strength and simplicity of construction, and, to crown all, increased rapidity of fire. True, this trial was made by English officers, but it is hardly to be supposed that in a matter of comparing hostile weapons prejudice for one's own could blind any scientific men to the possible superiority of a foreign arm; at least we should have thought so before the English comments on our huge shell-guns last year.

The *World* never heard of the famous old Highland song—

"In the garb of old Gaul,
With the fire of old Rome."

And consequently the *World* has fallen into a bad blunder.

THE MIMIC WORLD.

Story of the Week.

The production of "Patrie" at the Grand Opera House, on Monday evening last, and the first representation of "Sinbad," at Niblo's, last night, have been the critic's latest themes of comment. The first rendering of "Patrie" has already had such attention as the slow progress of the entertainment allowed. The compass of our usual retrospective glance is too limited to embrace the extended consideration the drama and its setting, if not all the *artistes* who appear in it, really merit. Its success, we may note, is increasing with the celerity and smoothness of its interpretation. That an increase of its immediate success should have been at all possible, however, is, we think, cause for positive regret. But the rule of burlesque and pantomime is not yet at an end. The supremacy of the former was again proven last evening at Niblo's. The triumph of the English blondes, of the French clowns, and of scenery and costume, then achieved, need certainly not be augmented. It was genuine and noisy. The spectators that strained at SARDOU swallowed FARNIE at once. The quantity of gilding needed to make the pill palatable may be inferred from this record. The whole subject, of course, shall have detailed reference at a more fitting opportunity. The honors of the affair, we can add, were for the CLODOCHES, a quartet of French grotesque dancers, whose antics in a quadrille were tremendously applauded. The mention of these brief facts is not at all cheering. The horizon too, which was not a particularly bright one a fortnight ago, has become darker still. While the horrors of spectacle are with us for the present, managers seem to despair of the future. We hear a disquieting rumor that Mr. WALLACK, who went to England professedly for a brief Summer tour, has really abandoned us, and does not mean to come back for a year at least. It is said he has rented his theatre, which ceases to be the home of the "legitimate" drama, discharged most of his old favorite actors, and surrendered the place to the inroads of pantomime and burlesque. Whether this be true or not we cannot say; but it comes from respectable authority. If it be true, Mr. WALLACK, in our judgment, has made a mistake, but that is his business, not ours. Booth's Theatre has probably menaced somewhat his monopoly, and even his supremacy, in the legitimate drama,—but there is in New-York a large circle of people who would rather cling to Wallack's than go to any new establishment. WALLACK goes to England, and HENDERSON and the blondes come here: is the account even? The performances of excellent comedies at his pleasant theatre, we observe, end with the present week, during which "Still Waters Run Deep," "Married Life," and "Masks and Faces" will, in turn, be enacted. At the Theatre Francais, the last event of the season will occur on Tuesday, when HERVE'S "Chilperic" will be sung for the first time. Mr. GRAU'S *artistes*, by the way, reappeared at the Theatre Francais last evening, in "La Vie Parisienne," and were cordially received by a large audience; they repeat the entertainment they then offered to-morrow. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Mlle. TOSTEE, who did not take her leave of local play-goers yesternight, will positively do so to-morrow in a miscellaneous and comprehensive performance. At Booth's "The Lady of Lyons" will be the play. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, an industrious and competent actor, will benefit by its earliest performance, and Miss BLANCHE DE BAR will then make her first appearance in this City in the drama as *Pauline*. At the Grand Opera House "Patrie" will, of course, be repeated, At the Olympic the pantomime will be refurnished by the addition to the company of the [illegible] dancers. Elsewhere there will be no [illegible]s of moment, prosperity being pretty generally and not at all conducive to alterations of bills. There are many less remunerative professions at present than that of a manager willing to pander to a depraved taste, rather than anxious to improve it.

The Stage at Home.

A RIVAL OF BOUCICAULT.

The Boston *Traveller* has discovered that CRAVEN's new play of "Billiards" is not at all original.

"In the year 1820," it says, "RICHARD JONES, an actor attached to the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, and the author of 'The Greenman" and other pieces, produced at that theatre a farce in two acts, entitled 'Too Late for Dinner.' In its day and generation the piece met with great success, but, at the present time, could scarcely achieve the honor of a second representation. Not that the farce is devoid of merit, however, but that it is too old-fashioned in its structure to commend it to theatre-goers of the present day, who look for the minimum of dialogue with the maximum of action. We should not have referred to this farce, but for the fact that there is at the present time performing at Selwyn's Theatre what is called a comedy, in three acts, entitled "Billiards," the work of H. T. CRAVEN, of London, and which is 'conveyed' bodily from this farce of 'Too Late for Dinner.'"

The critic then gives proof of the correctness of his assertion. BOUCICAULT, it seems, has rivals in all respects.

AMERICAN VIEW OF BURLESQUE.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing of the performance of "The Judgment of Paris," at the Chestnut-street Theatre, by Miss ELISE HOLT and her associates, says:

"There was but one really funny thing in the piece last night—the personation of *Œnone*. This was played by Mr. LEWIS, whom we consider a first-class low comedian. He is the only actor of any merit in the company, and his merit is great enough to cover the multitude of deficiencies in the other players. For the most part these were young ladies whose costumes could

be packed in a thimble with room to spare. As far as they were concerned, the piece was literally opera buff. *Paris*, in bathing breeches, upon entering the company of the deities, says to his companion:

'These people here cannot be gods and goddesses; I always thought they wore no skirts or boddices.'

The players mistook the meaning of the author. If innocence of skirts or boddices indicates deification, there were very few mortals upon the stage last night. Some of the women had not enough clothing on to keep rheumatism away from a small infant. Plainly, it was not nice, but nasty. If any two things are used up in this city, they are British burlesque and nude exhibitions. People have studied female anatomy until they have tired of it. A woman who has physical grace, with brazen immodesty and no brains, disgusts. We want good actresses, modest women and drapery, and just as little capering in diaphanous tights as possible. Even the *canaille* hold these sentiments, for Miss HOLT and her compeers played last night to an empty gallery."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. JEFFERSON commences to-morrow evening an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. He succeeds Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. Mr. JEFFERSON, who closed his engagement at the Boston Theatre yesterday afternoon, received for the month of twenty-four performances, the net sum of $15,000. The proprietors of the theatre received an equal sum net. This is playing and managing to a profitable extent. At this rate Mr. JEFFERSON'S income would be $180,000 per year.

Mrs. EMMA WARREN, a young lady of more than ordinary talents, contemplates a Summer tour through the fashionable watering places as a professional elocutionist. The lady has the advantages of culture and a fine personal appearance.

The Auburn *News* states:

"MCKEAN BUCHANAN has canceled his engagement for the Opera House in this city, and Daniel's Hall of Seneca Falls. He has met with heavy losses for the past few weeks, and we are informed disbanded his company in Utica."

The play-goers of Auburn and Seneca Falls are entitled to cordial congratulation.

Miss SUSAN GALTON has brightened up "Fanchon" by selected music, and has sung in it with success at the Philadelphia Theatre Comique.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the National Theatre, Washington, on May 25.

Mr. MARK SMITH was the recipient of a complimentary benefit at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, on May 26. "The School for Scandal" was the play, Mr. SMITH playing *Sir Peter*, and Mrs. SELDEN IRWIN *Lady Teazle*.

Veaudemont, an actor, whose real name was DE PELGRAWE, was shot dead in Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago.

Reply to Olive Logan's Letter on the Theatrical Profession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention has just been called to a letter in your issue of May 15, entitled "Olive Logan's Opinion of the Theatrical Profession," in which she denies having slandered that profession by her remarks at Steinway Hall. Her refutation is even worse and more unfounded than her original unjust and unwarrantable attacks upon a body of people to whom she directly owes her present position.

Since OLIVE LOGAN does not hesitate to publicly calumniate others, it behoves those struck at to show the public that her views are actuated not by honest conviction but by a time-serving spirit to gain popularity at the expense of a calling which her parents and relatives did honor to.

Unable to obtain more than a fictitious hold upon the stage, OLIVE LOGAN glided from the boards to the lecture-field, and having there an advantage denied other actresses—that of speaking directly to the public,—and by dint of forcing her views upon them, her statements have come to be listened to and accepted as facts, by those already prejudiced against the stage. Consideration for her sex has kept silent those who could speak, until her present attack forces a return blow in self-defence.

OLIVE LOGAN as a girl occupied the position of a walking lady, and if merit alone secured advancement, she never would have risen beyond "walking ladies." At that period of her life she played pages, boys, &c., wearing "breeches" somewhat longer than the "ten inches" pattern she now so mercilessly condemns, but still showing her willingness to appear thus attired before the gaze of thousands of men. The bills of the Broadway Theatre of some twelve years ago will prove that she appeared in the male character of *Sebastian*, in "The Twelfth Night," dressed in this manner, and resorting to the artifice which she now decries in "padded-limbed creatures." Shortly after this, she retired from the stage and remained in obscurity for some years, during which time the name of Logan dropped out of theatricals, to be revived by OLIVE, who voluntarily sought the stage, although she had dabbled in writing throughout the entire period of her retirement. It is well known that, anxious to aid her at the outset, her brother-in-law, Mr. GEO. WOOD, an influential theatrical manager, obtained her a position as a star, which she was utterly unable to sustain, not only from lack of merit, but from inexperience; for it stands to reason, that if in her earlier years she was hardly equal to the *rôle* of "walking lady," it could only be through the influence of friends that, after years of retirement, she was foisted on the public as a star.

It was in "war times." "OLIVE LOGAN" came to a certain town where I was acting, far distant from New-York, as a "war star," when every one, no matter how poor an actress, made a certain sum—in full womanhood, with judgment as good and perceptions as keen as they are now—to play legitimate characters. As a star she could select her own *rôles*, wear what costumes she liked; and yet, with all these advantages, she voluntarily appeared in the drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," choosing the part of the drunken hero, and wearing breeches that did not reach the knees, with her form unconcealed and unrelieved save by a cape or diminutive cloak that fell a little below the waist behind. This is the lady who, when forced by incapacity and failure as an actress to fall back upon literature, lecturing and Women's Rights for a livelihood, vents her chagrin upon those who, not having her personal influences to advance their fortunes, are still compelled to act, but seldom voluntarily appear in "breeches ten inches long." When she alleges that these are "indecent women," she assails the virtue of every woman who has ever trod the boards, from the great SIDDONS, whose favorite character was *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It," to Mrs. CHAS. KEAN, the original *Ion*, both of which characters wear a dress short to the knees; but whether the attire is a tunic or trousers, short or long, the principle is the same, and the ballet girl who is compelled to dress scantily is not so reprehensible, it seems to me, as the "star" actress who selects what characters she chooses and regulates the length of her dress by her own opinion of personal charms.

Miss LOGAN'S letter, from first to last, is a studied insult to and calumny upon a large class of inoffensive players, against whom there is already sufficient prejudice, without further erroneous impressions being spread against them by one claiming to be one of them, but who was never a true artist and sincere worker, nor in her brief, though not *mute*, inglorious career in any way contributed to their honor.

The five questions which she states are asked by managers when engaging actresses are simply suppositious; and if the matter were put to the test, I venture to affirm that, from one end of the United States to the other, the theatrical managers would head a list emphatically denying her asseverations, and every actress and figurante in the length and breadth of the land would append her name. The five questions are:

1. Is your hair dyed yellow?
2. Are your legs, arms and bosom symmetrically formed, and are you willing to expose them?
3. Can you sing brassy songs, and dance the can-can, and wink at the men, and give utterance to disgusting half words which mean whole actions?
4. Are you acquainted with any rich men who will throw you flowers, and send you presents, and keep afloat dubious rumors of your chastity?
5. Are you willing to appear to-night and every night amid the glare of gaslights and before the gaze of thousands of men, in this pair of satin breeches, ten inches long, without a vestige of drapery on your person?

If not, there is the door.

All of which indelicate interrogatories originated solely in OLIVE LOGAN'S own mind. I venture to say that during her whole career she has never been asked one of these questions. The questions which are asked are:

1. Can you sing?
2. Can you dance?
3. What is your salary?

As regards the first of her questions, the few actresses who color their hair did not originate the fashion, for is it not written that in the palmy days of high-born glorious Venice the buxom beauties of PAUL VERONESE stained their locks yellow with honey mixed with other ingredients, and sat out in the golden sun to fasten its rays in their tresses?

The custom of coloring the locks was revived some four years ago, and ran through all the Court circles of Europe.

Admitting that some actresses do dye their hair, so do many respectable people in private life. It is a distinction with a difference of color only—actresses affecting yellow, others black; and managers would no more dream of asking an artiste, "Is your hair dyed yellow?" than the head of a large banking or mercantile house would ask of his middle-aged clerks, as they came to their daily duties, "Is your hair dyed black?" Actresses are supposed to resort to artificial means to enhance their charms; even as OLIVE LOGAN spares no pains to look her best even at a Woman's Rights meeting.

No class of society is exempt from this weakness of human nature. The low comedian paints the end of his nose to look grotesque; the sentimental leading lady whitens her brow for "the weeping" *Pauline*, and the nobly-born EUGENIE, Empress of the French and the spouse of the nephew of the great NAPOLEON, wears her dresses unseemly low in the bust because she has remarkably beautiful shoulders.

To settle the question of the "yellow-haired nudities" sweeping away success from sterling actresses, beginning with Wallack's Theatre and going through every one in the entire country, it will be found that the ladies who do not dye their hair, nor appear in "satin breeches ten inches long," far outnumber those who do. Witness the lovely Miss ROSE EYTINGE, of Wallack's, who has glorious blue-black hair, and who invariably appears in long, graceful robes, and only in the highest, most womanly and intellectual characters. MADELAINE HENRIQUES, EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JENNINGS, all actresses of the new and youthful school; Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. GLADSTANE, of Fisk's Opera House, both dark hair. Mrs. CHANFRAU, Miss ANNIE CLARKE, of Boston, Mrs. JOHN DREW, Miss PRICE, of Philadelphia, dark hair and legitimate actresses, and so on throughout the rest of the theatres of the United States. All these ladies are successful, high-toned, accomplished and modest actresses. As for OLIVE LOGAN'S fourth imaginary question, there is no lost creature, much less actress, who could *desire* men to keep afloat dubious questions concerning her chastity, for in the most degraded female heart there lurks to the last a wish to conceal her depravity. That JANAUSCHEK, RISTORI, Miss BATEMAN and Mrs. LANDER are not successful is incapable of proof, and is the opposite of fact; but even were it true, it is an imputation on the taste of the play-going public rather than on the propriety of the dramatic profession.

It is to be regretted that lately there has sprung up a desire for light, amusing pieces instead of the old Shakespearean; managers and artists must please the public, and when they demand burlesque it would be as foolish to give them the classic drama, as for a musician to insist on playing sacred music to a company of young people who had engaged him to execute waltzes, polkas and quadrilles for them to dance to.

The ballet girl whose parents have left her "the not very desirable heritage of the stage," must earn her living equally with the "decent young women who find it difficult to obtain any other employment;" and if the former has been reared to exhibit her figure in dancing from ankle to knee, and by so doing probably earns a meagre support for herself and usually others dependent on her, is she less modest, taking into consideration the difference in position and bringing up, than the fine lady who at a ball or opera, before the gaze of men, shows her arm from wrist to shoulder, and her bust from arm-pit to arm-pit, of inclination and not necessity? or, as the fashion was but a short time ago, flaunts through the most crowded thoroughfare with a tilting hoop to exhibit her "symmetrical goods?"

OLIVE LOGAN says in conclusion, "For myself, I left the stage four years ago to pursue literature. With writing and lecturing I am able to earn a decent and dignified livelihood. I am thankful I can do so, but my own private affairs are not my sole concern, and 'what I see I say.'" This is a model paragraph of self-puffery and conceit. She insinuates that she is now able to earn a *decent* and dignified livelihood, which she did not prior to becoming an ex-actress, whole lecturer and half writer. Her meekness is exhibited in her thankfulness, and her self-imposed mission of theatrical reformation is dimly shown in the obscure phrase that her own private affairs are not her sole concern, and what she sees she says; consequently the poor public is reluctantly forced to hear and read what she says, and she is "evermore talking." Out of regard to the honorable though much-abused calling of her father,—an actor,—and in consideration and remembrance of the highly respectable theatrical family to which she belongs, it would be less unnatural and savor more of gratitude were she to spare the public her optical illusions and false impressions therefrom arising.

As regards her literary career, it has been of a light, sketchy ephemeral nature, and never of a character to entitle her opinions to the attention they now receive. She has, it is true, gained great notoriety by personal abuse of people who deserve well of her, and who have shown singular consideration for her by remaining silent under every provocation.

When OLIVE LOGAN shall become temperate and unbiassed in her views, when she can point to one solid work of history or of sensible fiction by her pen, showing judgment, power and genius, then let us accept what she says as of importance. Until then may we be spared this eternal question of OLIVE LOGAN, what she says, and what she does, and what she has done, what she is going to do, how she looks, what she wears and what she thinks. If her attack on the members of the profession were prompted by a sincere desire to eradicate existing evils, her course would be commendable; but may we not inquire what is the cause of her so suddenly awakening to a conviction of the error of her ways? Surely not because there are any more refining influences in a Woman's Rights Convention, or any superiority in the lecture-room, for the stage is far beyond them both, and has numbered in its ranks not only the finest female minds, but the most womanly characters united to the highest virtues; in private life even on thrones, and in lesser history celebrated women have been the exception; on the stage the rule. The theatrical profession is the only one in which our sex have had a chance to immortalize themselves, consequently dramatic annals glitter with the names of distinguished actresses, whose brief hour of glory done have passed from the brilliant footlights to enjoy the quieter light of the peaceful fireside. And that the highest social honors have been bestowed on them can be proved by an English book entitled "Lives of Ennobled Actresses."

Trusting that you will insert this letter in justice to the class of people to which I belong, I remain, very truly yours,

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS.

———, Ohio, May 23, 1869.

The Foreign Stage.

THE PLAYERS AT DINNER.

The twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was celebrated in London by the usual banquet. A felicitous speech was made by Mr. BUCKSTONE. He said:

"I sometimes think that Theatrical Fund dinners deserve more recognition than they usually receive, as apart from their cheerfulness and sociality, some very interesting events have taken place at them. It was at a Theatrical Fund dinner at Edinburgh that Sir WALTER SCOTT confessed himself to be the sole and unaided author of the immortal Waverley novels. Although I am proud to know that the actors' art is admired and encouraged by many brilliant writers, by many of the clergy, and the most eminent men in all stations, we still have to contend against the narrow views taken of that art by a puritanical feeling which continues to exist, especially in provincial places, ever since the gloomy days of OLIVER CROMWELL. Yet, I assure you, we consider ourselves to be highly respectable members of society, and very good citizens, [a laugh] notwithstanding the Lord Chamberlain's recent circular respecting the skirts of dancing ladies. But, as there was no committee of morals to regulate how long or how short such skirts were to be worn, the question appears to have remained *in status quo ante*, though I must say that his Lordship ought to have referred to those particular places of amusement where the skirts ended not far from where they commenced, and not have tarred us all with the same brush, especially when that circular was sent to the Haymarket Theatre we had neither a ballet nor a short skirt in the house. There is one declaration I wish to make respecting the theatres, that may help to set a certain portion of the public right as regards the habits of actors. On Monday, the 15th of March last, a meeting was held at a certain place called Exeter Hall. The object was to oppose the opening of museums, picture galleries and other instructive places on a Sunday, when an eminent lawyer, and member of Parliament, thought proper to assert that to allow the opening of museums and galleries on that day would lead to the opening of theatres. Now, I am sure, as regards the Haymarket, there is not one member of that establishment who would consent to act on Sunday; and I am certain I may declare, in the name of every performer of both sexes in England, that none would be found to do so. Hundreds of them—and it is not too well known to the fanatics—frequent places of worship on Sunday, and all of them enjoy the day of rest too well to have it interrupted by attending to their professional duties. For my own part, I know that on a Saturday night, after a hard week's work and many anxieties, I have frequently exclaimed, 'Thank God to-morrow's Sunday.' That great essayist and dramatic critic WILLIAM HAZLITT, in a notice written on Mr. JOHN BANNISTER'S retirement from the stage, tells us, 'There is no class of society whom so many persons regard with affection as actors; we greet them on the stage, we like to meet them in the streets, they always recall to us pleasant associations; while, however, the very gaiety and popularity which surround the life of a favorite performer makes the retirement from it a very serious business.' Thus, gentlemen, I plead for those who have experienced this serious business; I plead for the many among us whom you have regarded with affection, and who have often brought to your minds pleasant associations; and I hope not the least of these pleasant memories will have been your attendance at these annual dinners and the liberality you have exhibited at them."

DR. DORAN responded to the toast, "The English Drama." He said, in the course of his remarks:

"I think burlesque has, of late years, wildly overleaped its lawful limits. It has impetuously overflowed all legitimate bounds. Within its own grounds it has ample choice of subjects wherewith to raise hearty laughter and wholesome contempt. But the authors of these pieces, in their hilarious indiscretion, have turned away from those sources, and have begun to travesty the tender and the true. They have seized on some of the noblest and most instructive of our myths, and have shaken all the rich instruction out of them. They have run a tilt against heroes and patriots, whose stories and whose deeds are among the dearest treasures of our memory, and they have made a jest of their heroism. But, worse than this, they have laid rude hands on women whose mission envelops them in sanctity. The last and noblest of their victims is that of JOAN of Arc, who should have been held sacred, were it only that she was childishly submissive to Divine influences and tenderly attuned to human sympathies. Is not this a case to say with HAMLET, 'Oh, reform it altogether!' I am sure, gentlemen, when you drank success to the drama, it was not to this portion of it, which has given, and continues to give, offence to the drama's best friends."

The Bourbon Romance Concluded—The Marriage of the Prince de Bourbon to the Cuban Belle Consecrated in Jersey City.

The marriage of LOUIS FERDINAND DE BOURBON, of Naples, to AMELIA HAMEL, which took place before Justice DODGE on the 20th of March last, was consecrated yesterday in Jersey City by Father WISEMAN, at the Church of St. Peter. The pair attended church in the morning, received the Holy Communion, and at 11 o'clock the wedding ring of the bride was blessed by the priest, which determines the irrevocability of the marriage. The priest had previously applied to Bishop BAYLEY for a dispensation, but none was received, and, after ascertaining that no law of the Church was in the way, he acted on his own judgment. A dispatch was sent at once over the cable to the Empress EUGENIE, with whom the bride was formerly a great favorite.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

New Captain-General of Cuba—Conspiracy in Favor of Isabella.

MADRID, Saturday, May 29.

The appointment of General CABALLERO DE RODA as Captain-General of Cuba is gazetted to-day.

Several officers of the army have been arrested at Tortosa, charged with having engaged in a conspiracy for the restoration of Queen ISABELLA.

It is rumored that a new Provisional Ministry will be formed, to remain in office until next October, when a *plebiscitum* is to be taken to decide the question of the sovereignty.

FRANCE.

General Dix—Farewell Banquet—Jules Favre Declared Not Elected.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.

Ministers BURLINGAME and WASHBURNE gave a farewell banquet to General DIX at the Grand Hotel to-day. Over 250 guests were present. General DIX dines with the Emperor at the Tuileries on Thursday next.

JULES FAVRE has been declared not elected, but will contest the election of his opponent.

ROME.

Denial of the Reported Evacuation by the French.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.

The *Official Journal* of the Empire denies that there is any foundation for the rumors that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Patent Laws—Their Abolition Discussed.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

The abolition of Patent laws was discussed in the House of Commons last night. The *Times* editorially supports the measure.

Sailing of George Peabody.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.

GEORGE PEABODY sails in the steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool, to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Important War News—The Allies Preparing to Attack the Paraguayans.

LISBON, Saturday, May 29.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here yesterday. The war news was quite important. Count D'EU, the General of the allied forces, had arrived at Asuncion, and was making energetic preparations to attack the Paraguayans. The advance guard was within nine miles of LOPEZ'S army.

Further and Conflicting Reports—The Whereabouts of Lopez Unknown.

LISBON, Saturday, May 29—Evening.

The reports of the war in Paraguay are conflicting, as usual. Though it was represented in Rio Janeiro that the Allied forces were about to make an immediate attack, it is said on the other hand that the Allies have no reliable information as to the whereabouts of LOPEZ. It is also stated that nothing has been heard of General MCMAHON, the American Minister.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Arms and Ammunition to be Sent to England—The Loss of Life by the Recent Wrecks—The Northwest Territory.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Saturday, May 29.

The military authorities in Canada have received orders to send to England all obsolete arms and ammunition in store.

There were thirty-two lives lost by the wreck, before reported, of the *Margaret* and *Zetas*, on Cariboo Island, off Anticosti.

The people living in the Valley of the Ottawa are badly off for seed, and agents have been appointed to go through the Dominion to purchase, especially oats. Hay there is $40 per ton and straw $20. Grain for freight is so scarce here that ships are leaving to complete their cargoes at Quebec with timber.

OTTAWA, Saturday, May 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Government resolutions respecting the acquisition of the Northwest Territory were carried by a majority of 111.

THE INDIANS.

Troubles About Fort Wallace—Arrival of Quaker Superintendents.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 29.

A telegram from Fort Wallace states that about fifty Indians run off 300 mules from Sheridan yesterday, and shot and wounded two Mexicans. A party of about 100 citizens had started in pursuit. The telegraph wires are down, and no news has been received of them.

An Omaha dispatch says that SAMUEL M. JONES, the new Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs, together with five Quaker Indian Agents for the Omahas, Ottoes, Nempas, Pawnees and Santees, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to their various stations at once.

Indian Depredations in Kansas.

WATERVILLE, Kansas, Friday, May 28.

Reports from Lake Sibley state that a party of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians attacked the Scandinavian Colony, southwest of that place, on the 26th instant, killing five of the Colony, but they were driven off after hard fighting. Considerable excitement exists on the Republican River. Several settlers have been killed within the past few days, and it is stated that two men lately from Sidney, Iowa, were among the number.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Club in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 29.

The first annual meeting of the New-England Woman's Club was held to-day in Chickering's Hall, its President, Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE, presiding. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $70. Mrs. ABBY W. MAY read a report of the Committee on Work, containing various suggestions, the most important of which related to the establishment of a horticultural school, specially with the view of caring for hot-beds and raising early vegetables for market. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read a report from the Committee on Art and Literature, reviewing what had been done during the year in the way of lectures, entertainments and social reform. Mrs. SEVERANCE was reëlected President.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, May 29.

The wife of JOHN RATHSELE, a German laborer, cut the throat of her three-year-old child, at Newburg, this morning, and then cut her own. When asked why she had committed the deed, she replied:

"I done it to do the child a kindness; I had no spite against the poor little fellow; he was lying asleep in the bed when I done it; I wanted to get out of trouble, and I didn't want to leave the child behind me."

Although the wounds are terrible ones, it is thought the lives of both will be saved. The weapon used was a razor. There is no doubt but that the woman is insane.

An Encounter Between Prominent Politicians in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 29.

There has been considerable excitement in political circles here to-day over a report which has leaked out of a personal rencontre last evening, between Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer, now on a visit to this city, and Hon. D. S. BENNETT, member of Congress from this district. An angry dispute was followed by the knocking down of Mr. BENNETT, when their friends interferred and prevented further trouble.

The Storm in West Virginia—Much Damage Done.

WHEELING, W. Va., Saturday, May 29.

Additional particulars of the hail-storm yesterday show that the work of devastation has been greater than at first supposed. The destruction to vineyards has been immense; in the majority of cases they have been utterly ruined. Up Wheeling Creek Valley the destruction has been enormous. Many sheep and lambs were killed in the field. Wheat and corn were cut close to the ground. A number of accidents to individuals are reported, some of which are likely to prove serious. The town of West Liberty, twelve miles distant, is reported to have been badly damaged.

TENNESSEE.

Election of Judges of the Supreme Court—The Radical Candidates Chosen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 30.

In the Judicial elections, Thursday, the Radical candidates for Supreme Judges were elected. On that day the Supreme Court, at Brownsville, decided that all persons holding certificates under the first Franchise law of 1865 are legal voters, and that their names cannot be stricken from the register by the Governor. This gives the Democrats several thousand more votes.

The Murder of Senator Adkins of Georgia—Appeal from the Daughter of the Deceased.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, May 29.

Miss PENELOPE ADKINS, daughter of the late Senator ADKINS, publishes an appeal for justice, in which, speaking of the reports in relation to her father, she says:

"I hurl back the infamous charges alleged against my deceased father. The charges consist altogether of vague rumors, and if those who make them have proof of dissolute conduct against him sufficient to justify murder for personal causes, let it be produced. They are well aware that no private injury to his assasin caused his murder. They know and feel it in their hearts that he was killed on account of his politics alone, solely because he was a Republican. The murderers are well known and can be named, yet no step has been taken to bring them to justice. I have no recourse but to appeal to the people of Georgia and of the nation for retribution upon them and their secret clan of assassins. Such an appeal I hereby solemnly make."

DAVIS' theatre and two dwellings were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $75,000; no insurance.

The Smith Murder at Jefferson, Texas—Proceedings of the Commission.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 29.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says the proceedings of the Military Commission engaged in the trial of the citizens charged with the murder of GEORGE W. SMITH so far has been confined to the examination of Major CURTIS, who was in command of the post at the time of the killing, and Lieutenant DUBOIS and the two freedmen who escaped. The eviedence of the officers and freedmen conflict badly. The officers both swear that all the parties engaged were disguised, and the negroes swear directly opposite. A large crowd is in attendance, and great interest is manifested. Over 100 hundred witnesses have been summoned to appear on the 7th of June.

Execution at Richmond, Va.—Confession of the Criminal.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 29.

ALBERT TYLER (colored) was executed at noon to-day for poisoning PAULINA HUBBARD, also colored, whose child TYLER had attempted to outrage, and who had threatened to have him arrested. TYLER, who seemed little better than a brute in intelligence, confessed his crime on the scaffold. He died instantly. A large crowd was present.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen May 15 and Southampton May 18, reached this port yesterday. The advices thus received are later by two days than those already at hand. They bring, with a quantity of interesting intelligence, news of the destruction by fire of the English ships *Blue Jacket* and *Omar Pasha*. Most of the passengers of the *Red Jacket* and a part of the crew had been saved from death. A valuable cargo, including £63,390 in gold had, however, been lost. No lives were lost on the *Omar Pasha*, the cargo of which, with £30,000 in specie, was of course abandoned, and sank with the burning hulk.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Final Speech—On Paper.

The Mayor of Southampton had received the following letter from Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON in reply to an invitation to a banquet before his departure from that port for America:

LONDON, May 15.

SIR: The hospitality of the inhabitants of Southampton, tendered me in a banquet to take place on such day as I might name prior to my departure from England for America, I would gladly and gratefully accept if I could, but my engagements are such that I find it impossible to do so. From the moment of my arrival in your country to the present time I have used my best efforts to cultivate in your people a friendly feeling for the United States, and I have reason to believe in this I have not failed. The present invitation confirms me in this opinion. I shall leave England with the conviction that the people and her Government consider that a war between the two countries would be as dire a calamity as could befall them, and this, I have no doubt, is also the conviction of my Government and the people of the United States. For a few days, owing to recent occurrences, to which it is only necessary to allude, apprehensions were entertained that such a misfortune might occur. These, I am gratified to find, have already ceased to exist. I shall return, therefore, to my home with the assurance that amicable relations between the two nations are not to be seriously disturbed. This not happening, the career of both will necessarily be even more prosperous in the future than it has been in the past, and the cause of free Government be placed upon a firmer foundation than ever.

With my best wishes to you, Mr. Mayor, and to your corporate authorities for the honor they have offered me, I remain, with high regard, your obedient seraant.

(Signed) REVERDY JOHNSON.

FREDERICK JENKINS, Esq., Mayor, Southampton.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Speech of Francis Joseph in the Reichsrath.

The Reichsrath was closed, May 15, by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in person, who delivered the Speech from the Throne. His Majesty, after alluding to the unhappy position of the country at the time of the convocation of the Reichsrath, expressed his satisfaction and acknowledgments at the manner in which both Houses had, by their Parliamentary labors, fulfilled the expectations of the Sovereign. His Majesty added: "It was necessary to found an entirely new order of things. This was accomplished by the establishment of the Constitution, which, while uniting the Cis-leithan provinces, has afforded a large field for the autonomous government of the country, and given the finishing stroke to the compromise with Hungary. The military organization has not only drawn the bond of union more closely round the monarchy, but has also increased its power. This fact, together with the friendly relations subsisting between Austria and the other Powers, is a guarantee for the maintenance of peace, which the Empire so absolutely requires." Referring to the financial situation his Majesty spoke of the large demands made upon the tax-paying powers of the people, and said that, thanks to the joint efforts of the Government and administrative bodies, a way had been found by which it was hoped to place the finances upon a sound footing; adding that public economy, the reform of taxation, and the general improvement of commerce afforded grounds for anticipating that the nation would soon recover from the sacrifices it had made. The Speech from the Throne then proceeds to enumerate the results of the legislation of the expiring session, mentioning especially the establishment of a supreme tribunal of the empire, the introduction of trial by jury for Press offences, the reform of the criminal law, the separation of the Government from the administration of justice, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the repeal of the usury laws and many other important measures. Allusion is then made to the numerous railway bills which have been passed, to the conclusion of several commercial, postal and telegraph conventions, to the adoption of the laws regulating the position of the religious denominations in Austria, by which equal rights are granted to all creeds; to the establishment of civil marriage, and the settlement of the relations between the schools and the Church. His Majesty added: "I trust that these laws will endure as the bases of a peaceful organization between the Church and State. The law relating to popular schools will elevate the education of the country to such a degree as must constitute the surest foundations for the welfare of the monarchy and the people. I hope that in the next session of the Reichsrath those who still hold aloof from our joint efforts will decide to participate in them. Austria must offer a great home to all her different nationalities, dispensing toward all equal justice and equal good-will." The Emperor concluded as follows: "The Constitution is the groundwork upon which this object is to be obtained. An understanding among the several races of the empire must certainly be arrived at, because this cannot fail to be the ultimate result, and because Austria alone offers to all her peoples protection, freedom, and the preservation of their independence and peculiar institutions."

FRANCE.

M. Thiers on Monarchical Government.

M. THIERS has issued an electoral circular, brought to us by the latest mail. The following extracts from the document will be read with interest:

"The one great question of the nineteenth century is to know whether the nations of Europe can enjoy free institutions under a monarchical government. In order that monarchy should be consistent with political freedom, it is requisite that the monarch should make up his mind to allow his subjects to choose their own representatives without any sort of interference, that he should allow those representatives to state the national will, and that he should allow that will to be carried into effect by responsible Ministers. To secure the success of such a form of government it is requisite that the monarch should consider that his own dignity, his own security, his own interests require that he should watch over the carrying into effect, not of his own will, but the will of the country as expressed by its representatives. If these conditions be fulfilled, a nation so circumstanced enjoys real freedom, which consists in governing itself, and has only itself to blame if its policy should happen to be stultified by the event. Such has been the conviction of my whole life; that conviction has been strengthened in my mind by the experience of two successive revolutions; I have not only advocated it in theory, but when in office have ever practised it. Summoned to office after 1830, I endeavored then to carry out what I believed to be the real and the reasonable opinion of the country—namely, an extension of the franchise, and a firmer attitude toward other Continental Powers. Not having been able to make the Crown share my way of thinking, I separated with pain from a Prince whose person I loved, whose intentions I honored, and whose talents I admired, and continued to advocate in the Chambers the views which I had held in office. It seems to me that a citizen who took representative government *au serieux* had no other course to follow. Very soon after the revolution of February, 1848, broke out, and proved once more that the responsibility for the doings of a Government is sooner or later fatal to monarchs on whose head it is concentrated. I faced the tempest which I had foreseen, though I had done nothing to provoke it, and devoted myself to the task of defending public order, then seriously menaced; this was serving the Republic, and doing it good service too. In 1852, having defended order to the utmost of my abilities, I was exiled by a revolution effected in the name of order. Recalled, after a short exile, I withdrew into private life, resolved to spend in study and retirement the remainder of a life already too stormy. From that retirement I was violently snatched in 1863 by the electors of Paris. Once more I appeared in the councils of the nation. Once there what could I do? Could I stultify myself, give the lie to my whole career, and submit to personal rule, at a time too when that Government, disregarding even appearances, had become confessedly a dictatorship? Without any party feeling, this I can swear before the whole country, without any resentment for the past, placing, on the contrary, the issue far above mere questions of dynasties, persons, or even forms of government I examined what were the liberties indispensable to all nations, and, describing them as necessary liberties, I claimed incessantly for six years, from a Government which denied it, and in a Legislature, toward which I don't want to be wanting in respect now that it has ceased to exist, but which certainly did not facilitate the task of my Opposition colleagues or myself. Will anyone now venture to question, before the assembled nation, the necessity of any one of these liberties? Let him do so if he dare. Let him come and tell us that we cannot do without the law of public safety which so gravely interferes with individual freedom; let him come and tell us that the Correctional Police is better for the Press than trial by jury; let him before the electors come and extol the advantages of official candidatures; let him come and assure us now that Ministers should not be responsible, and that it is better for the safety and durability of the throne to cast the responsibility of the Mexican expedition, of the German difficulty, and our financial disorganization on the Sovereign rather than on his Ministers. But if no one dare to do this, let us no more be accused of trying to stir up new revolutions when, on the contrary, we seek to devise means of preventing them. The real authors of the fall of Governments are those who commit blunders, not those who point them out.

As regards foreign policy, my views have been inspired by precisely the same motives. Solicitous of the prestige of my country abroad, as I was for her freedom at home, I thought that that prestige must depend not on rash undertakings, but on a wise and prudent use of the powers of the State. On this account I opposed the Mexican expedition. In 1864, when that question was submitted to the Corps Legislatif, I endeavored to show that France had no interest in that expedition; that its success was impossible, and that its continuance must ultimately bring us into collision with the United States. I was listened to by a house which entirely agreed with all I said; but though I obtained a hearing, I could not obtain that vote which would have prevented the great disasters we have now to lament. The Prince whom we drew into the fatal business paid with his life the penalty of his rashness; it cost France 1,000,000,000 of francs, an unknown number of men, and the first intervention in European affairs of the American Republic which had previously no idea of any such meddling. In Europe there existed between the Rhine and the Vistula a vast confederation—the Germanic Confederation—admirably prepared for self-defence, powerless for purposes of aggression—placed between the great European Powers as a bulwark, as the incarnation of wisdom, prudence and pacific feeling. We owe to that Confederation the half century of peace which we have enjoyed. One power alone, Prussia, had an interest in its destruction, in order to reduce the whole of Germany into subjection. But it would have been the height of insanity on her part to attack single-handed Austria and the second-rate German Princes, unless she had first been assured that France would not stir. Now France had but one word to utter to prevent the war; and as she had guaranteed the Germanic Constitution, that word it was her right and her duty to speak. A single word would have then sufficed, whereas at present a bloody war would not repair the disaster at Sadowa. Well, in a speech, which I venture to assert found some echo in Europe at the time, I begged and entreated the Chamber to insist that the decisive word should be spoken. The Chamber understood, approved, applauded, but lacked the courage to insist, and Prussia, free to rush at Austria's throat, established a military monarchy so formidable that to maintain the peace we are compelled to keep up a military establishment equal to that opposed to us. Finally, the first duty of a Government is to husband the finances of the State, for to husband one's resources is to husband one's strength. Necessary at all times, economy had become an imperative duty after having created before us, instead of a peaceful confederation, a military ambitious Power eager for conquest. Nearly every year I have begged the Government and the Chamber to do away with excessive expenditure, which has placed us in a constant deficit; for during the last 15 years we have had every year to borrow in one shape or another 200,000,000 francs to make both ends meet. I have, above all, resisted the insane expenditure of the City of Paris—works undertaken without any reference to either time or expediency, which have already cost 2,000,000,000 francs, involved flagrant violations of the law, and which will cost 500,000,000 francs more—for I acknowledge that it is impossible to leave unfinished streets, which in their present condition are but a heap of ruins, and which when finished will entail, for half a century at least, another 100,000,000 francs of taxes on the Parisians. Such have been my views and my acts as well as those of the Opposition, during the last Legislature. Now, an Opposition which has confined itself to telling the reigning Prince—Let your Ministers be responsible for the policy of your Government; don't go to Mexico; don't promote by your silence the designs of Prussia; don't indulge in flash expenditure, but remember that economy is the real strength of a State—an Opposition which has done this, not for the purpose of finding fault when the evil was past mending, but beforehand, when it was possible to prevent it, can appeal with confidence to the verdict of the country and of posterity. There are few instances of an Opposition better inspired and less attended to than that which I had the honor to form a part of, and of a Government more perversely obdurate to sound advice than that which my colleagues and I had to contend against. As for myself, a sense of duty alone induces me once more to come before you, for I have nothing but fatigue to gain by a prolongation of my career. I cannot appeal to the future for the wisdom of my advice. The present shows its soundness."

Ladies' Boudoir.

Last evening the most elegant boudoir, fitted up in the handsomest style possible, for the accommodation of ladies, was thrown open to the public by Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD, at his already palatial drug store, No. 594 Broadway. In connection with the boudoir is a grand reception-room, in the centre of which stands one of the most elaborate and superb of soda fountains, twelve and a half feet from point to point, octagonal shape, and is a combination of the choicest specimens of marble—Pyrenees, Greyot, Victoria Red, Vermont and Lisbon stone. This fountain is surmounted by a magnificent Chinese pagoda, frescoed in the highest style of art by one of our most eminent artists. The room is furnished in truly Oriental splendor, with costly sofas, chairs, lounges, &c. The walls are decorated with portraits of some of our most eminent physicians, and are of extra Roman richness. Another prominent and attractive feature is, that ladies are always in attendance. This, to the ladies, especially, is a desideratum of the greatest importance. At the present time there is probably no drug store in the world with so many attractions, or as beautiful and luxuriously furnished, as this really valuable acquisition to our Broadway attractions.

DEAN'S LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON, opposite Stewart's, No. 1 Ninth-street, is just the place for ladies to get their lunch when shopping.—*Advertisement.*

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment. —*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st, N. Y. —*Advertisement.*

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Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat receive daily the personal attention of Dr. CADWELL, at No. 181 Lexington-av., having made them the subject of his special practice for twenty years past. Office hours from 9 to 5. Charges reasonable.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, May 29, Mrs. MARGARET ARMSTRONG, widow of George Armstrong, in the 93d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and friends of her sons-in-law, James Gregory and John Sutton, and her son David, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James Gregory, No. 372 Lexington-av.

EVANS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 28, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, EMMA SCRIVEN, eldest surviving daughter of Rev. Charles and the late Martha Evans, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in Stamford, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. B. Hoyt, on Monday, May 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GAYNOR.—On Friday, May 28, THOMAS H. GAYNOR, Esq., for many years a respected merchant of this City, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (near 3d-av.,) on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

GRIGGS.—Suddenly, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, May 28, PHEBE M. GRIGGS, wife of the late Fowler Griggs, in her 72d year.

Funeral on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NUTTMAN.—At Elizabeth, on Thursday, May 27, 1869, Mr. JAMES G. NUTTMAN, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 31, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Friday, May 28, Mrs. MARY RUSSELL, aged 54 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry and Joseph, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, 120th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

TIGNEY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday morning, May 28, RACHEL C., wife of William Tigney, aged 62 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 Henry-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—At Essex, Conn., on Friday, May 28, 1869, JOSEPH E. UNDERHILL, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of Edward D. White, No. 325 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VIENOT.—On Friday, May 28, at his residence, No. 502 Broome-st., at the age of 45 years, 2 months and 26 days, JEAN J. VIENOT, native of Roches, Department Doubs, France.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Sunday,) from his late residence, at 1 P. M.

WEAVER.—On Friday, May 28, suddenly, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father, in Brooklyn, JAMES E. WEAVER, of the firm of Weaver & Sterry, New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NOTES AND BILLS COLLECTED; best City reference. Address GEORGE J. TURNER, attorney at law, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S Flock, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, minister in charge.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. TRIMBLE will preach in the morning. Subject—*Christ the Interceding High Priest for Sinners.* Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in the evening. All strangers are kindly welcomed.

IN COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM No. 18, two sermons will be delivered by Elder P. CANNON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., SABBATH, on Rev. xii. 2—12, illustrated by paintings of the Millennium reign of Christ and his resurrected Saint in the clouds of heaven during the executive judgment of the world. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer and catechetical instruction at 4½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Present Duty of Temperance Men in this State.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—MR. HENRY EDGAR, American Member of the Positive Council, Paris, will lecture at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, May 30, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Woman's Share in the Social Reconstruction.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, Pastor; preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Mr. STEVANS, of Jersey Shore, Penn., and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, Missionary at Rio de Janeirio. Prayer meeting at 7½.

REV. J. A. HARROLD WILL DELIVER an address on the subject of *Church Extension and Education for Whites and Freedmen in the Diocese of Floriaa*, on SUNDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. JAMES A. WORDEN, of Oswego, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL speak at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Strewing Flowers on Graves.*

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music: Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M.; children's service, 3½ P. M. Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOciation will hold its seventy-ninth anniversary in the meeting-house of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 1 and 2. Annual sermon on Tuesday at 10½ A. M., by Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore. Subject for free discussion—*The fostering and extension of Baptist interests in New-York City and vicinity.* The Sunday School Convention of the Association will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2.

FAREWELL SERMON.—REV. DR. DOWLING, who has accepted a call to the South Baptist Church, Newark, will close his services as Pastor of the Berean Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY next. He will preach (D. V.) morning and evening, and administer the Communion in the afternoon. After his closing sermon in the evening, he expects to administer the ordinance of baptism. Evening service to commence at 7½.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—A MEETING IN behalf of Foreign Missions will be held on SUNDAY EVENING; at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS.) Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE will preside, and brief addresses will be delivered by Dr. A. P. HAPPER, of Canton, China, Rev. S. R. RIGGS, of the Dakota Mission, and Rev. Dr. G. W. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, N. Y.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend, especially strangers visiting the City.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, editor of *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, will preach in Temperance Lodge Rooms, (Hanson Hall,) 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Laying Down Life for Others.* Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, will be held in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, June 2, at 8 o'clock, and will be addressed by Professor J. R. W. SLOANE, Revs. A. M. MILLIGAN, A. C. TODD, T. P. STEVENSON and others.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIEty, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. —Service on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D., of Ningpo, China, and in the evening by Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Newcastle, Penn. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 34th-st., entrance in 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. S. BOARDMAN in the evening.

A PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING, under the auspices of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D., Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., and Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE CHAPEL of all Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, 7th-st., near 7th-av., Brooklyn, will be laid (D. V.) by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The clergy will meet at the rector's residence, 6th-av., corner 7th-st.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, OF BROOKlyn, Clinton-st. and First-place, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Pastor.—Rev. MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly, Old School, is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. STEWART, of Cincinnati, in the afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Dr. FOWLER, Moderator of the New School General Assembly will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. MCLEAN, of Buffalo, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS formerly held in Lamartine Hall, 8th-av., corner of 29th-st., are now held in the hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., for spirit test manifestations, and at 7½ for normal, inspirational and trance speaking. Admission free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder C. H. SUTTON, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Second Coming of Christ.* At 3 P. M. —*The Christian's Hope.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. Mr. HENDRICK having received a call has accepted, and will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Love feast MONDAY EVENING at 7½.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTErian Church, corner of 10th-st., Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Philadelphia, will preach on SABBATH, May 30, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, of Chicago, at 4 P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH. —Rev. Dr. PRICE, of Wales, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. HENRY, of Ireland, in the EVENING, at 7½.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av. Rev. Bishop JANES will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Interesting services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. HORACE COOK, PASTOR OF 7th-st. M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Nature and the End of the Love of Life.*

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9, preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday School at 2, prayer meeting at 6½, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING sixth lecture to young men. Subject—*Heroism of Character.*

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH. (REV. Dr. ADAMS.) Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, by Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, of Philadelphia; in the afternoon at 3½ by Rev. Dr. JOSEPH C. STILES, of Georgia.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by FREDERICK HEDGE, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 30, at which addresses will be delivered by several returned missionaries.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL will preach in the Mission Rooms, corner 124th-st. and 3d-av., (over Savings Bank,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st., Rev. R. M. STRATTON, Pastor.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING SUNDAY, May 30, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton-st. All are invited. Afternoon subject—*Deliverance of God's People.*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, as usual. Rev. Dr. THOMAS PRICE, of Wales, will preach in the evening at 7½.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts. will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

THY KINGDOM COME.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fifth Universal Monarchy.*—Dan. vii., 17, 18.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, (Dr. SCOTT'S.)—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., by Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD, of Philadelphia, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of Indiana.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., of St. Louis, will preach in the South Baptist Church, in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, May 30.

REV. F. E. SHEARER WILL PREACH in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. and 13th-st., on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D., at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. Service at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE SEATS ALWAYS FREE, AND all are invited to attend the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach at the Incarnation Chapel, 31st-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Church and the Times.*

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A public circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at No. 35 East 27th-st., a few doors from 4th-av. J. B. Conklin, medium.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, 30th inst., preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D.; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Seats free.

TO LET—TWO SITTINGS IN A DESIRABLY located pew in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Dr. ADAMS'. Address H. H., Box No. 75 New York Post Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 29, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,900	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121¾	500	N. Y. Cen..ex. d.	199
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122⅛	100	do.........b3	190⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117	200	do.........b3	190
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	116⅞	200	do.........s3	189⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	118⅜	400	do........	190
50,000	do..........	118⅜	200	do.......b10	190
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65........new	119⅝	300	Hudson R.......	157⅛
			100	do.......	157¼
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........	119⅛	100	Harlem.......	148
			800	Reading.......	99⅛
10,500	do........	119⅛	1500	do.........	99⅛
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅞	74	Mich. Central.....	128
10,000	do.......b3	119⅛	250	Mich. Southern....	113⅛
10,000	do.......s3	119⅛	1500	do........	113⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 c	119⅛	200	do.......	113
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	109⅛	100	Ill. Cen.......	146⅛
20,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	67⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.....	97⅝
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	64⅞	200	do.......	97⅛
40,000	do........	64	2000	Chic. & N. W....	93⅛
20,000	do.......	63⅞	200	do.......b10	93⅜
20,000	do.......b30	64	1200	do........	93⅛
10,000	do...bet. call	63⅞	20	do. ...bet call	94
36,000	N. Car. 6s, new	55⅛	900	Lake Shore R.....	112⅛
8,000	Missouri 6s....	89	20	do........	113
2,000	Ala. 8s........	100	500	Chi. & N.W. Pf..	105⅞
10,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	93⅛	200	do........	105⅛
1,000	Mich. So., 2d M.	93⅛	100	do.........	105⅛
1,000	Mich So. S. F.B.	99	200	do.......s30	105
4,000	Chi. & N.W.1st.	95	100	do.......b10	105⅛
1,000	T.&W.Equip.B	77	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	127
1,000	Gal.& Chic. 1st.	98	100	do........	126⅞
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	98¾	100	do.......	127
3,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	90⅛	100	do.......	127⅛
2,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99⅞	400	do.......	127¼
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.......	105	10	do.....	128
			100	Mil. & St. P......	77⅞
8,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	94	100	do......b10	77⅛
1,000	do.......	94⅛	52	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	87⅛
4,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M........	85⅛	18	do.....	88
			200	P., Ft.W. & C.....	157⅞
3,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.......	94⅛	300	do.....	158
			24	do.....	158⅛
20	Imp. & Trad. Bk..	138	8000	Ohio & Miss....	34⅛
500	Pacific Mail.....	81⅛	200	do......s30	34⅛
35	do........	81	100	Chi. & Alton.....	153
100	do....bet. call	81⅛	100	Chi., B. & Q.....	195
200	do........	81⅛	100	do........	195⅛
25	Del. & Hud. Can.	134	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf..	63
210	do.........	133⅛	150	New-Jersey Cen.	115⅛
100	Cumberland Coal Pf...bet. call	33	150	do....	116
			1300	do.....	116⅛
100	do........	33⅛	10	N. Y. & N. H.....	139
100	Quicksilver....s30	19	60	do........	140
200	do....bet. call	19	50	Mor. & Es......	91
200	Wells-Far. Ex....	32⅛	200	do...bet. call	91
100	U. S. Ex......	66⅞	100	Han. & St.Jo.b.c.	119
15	Amer. M. U. Ex..	33⅛	100	H. & S. J. Pf.....	117⅛
15	do...bet. call	39⅛	100	C. C. & Ind. C....	43⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122	$11,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R.	121¾
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	122⅛	10,000	U.S. 6s Cur.....	107
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........b3	117⅛	10,000	do........	107⅛
			600	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 small........	119⅞
10,000	do.........s3	117	7,500	do.......s3	119⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.........b3	118⅞	40,000	do........b3	119⅛
40,000	do.......s3	118⅛	50,000	do........	119⅛
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R. '65.	116⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119⅛
500	U.S.5-20 C., '65 n small........	119⅛	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. s3........	109⅛
2,500	do.........	119⅛	10,000	do.......b3	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn.S. 6s ex c	67⅛	100	Del. & Hud. C....	134
1,000	do.......	67⅛	200	Harlem.......	148⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	64	200	Reading.......	99⅛
20,000	do........	63⅞	200	do........	99⅜
10,000	do...bet. call	63⅞	1000	do...bet. call	99⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex. c	58	100	Mich. So. R.......	114⅛
50,000	N. Car. St. 6s..n	55⅛	1000	do........	114⅛
5,000	do...bet. call	55⅛	50	do...bet. call	114⅜
1,050	Chi.,R. I.& P.7s.	98⅞	50	Ill. Cen.......	146⅛
4,000	P., F.W.& C 1st	104⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97⅛
10,000	H. & St. Jos. conv.......	120	200	Chic. & Alt.......	158
			100	Chi. & N. W.....	93⅛
100	Canton Co........	64⅜	400	do........	93⅜
100	West. U. T.......	43	300	do........	93
100	Bnkrs' & Brkr' A.	108	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	105
600	Quick. Mining Co.	18⅛	100	do.......	105⅛
100	do.......s30	18⅛	63	Lake Shore......	113⅛
300	do.......b30	19	200	do.......	113⅛
200	do.......b30	18⅞	200	do.......	113
100	Cum. Coal Pf.b. c.	33⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.......	126⅞
300	Mariposa.......	24⅛	10	do........	128
100	Mariposa Pref....	50⅞	500	Mil. & St. P......	77⅛
100	do........	50⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	88⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....	80⅛	100	do.......	88⅛
100	do........	80⅜	500	do.......	88⅛
100	do...bet. call	82	100	Tol.,W. & W.....	77⅛
100	Wells-Fargo...b15	32⅜	300	N. J. Cen.......	116⅛
100	do.......	32⅛	100	do........	116⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex......	11⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C....	158
100	N. Y. Cen.......	189⅞	100	Alt. & T. H......	38
600	do.......	189⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.....	34⅞
300	do.......	188	1500	do.......	35
200	Hudson........	157⅛	100	H. & St. J.......	119⅛
15	do........	157	100	H. & St. J. R.Pf.	119

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	West. U. T.......	42⅞	300	Reading........	99
200	do.......b3	42⅞	200	do........b3	99⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....	80⅛	200	do.......	99⅛
200	do........	80⅜	100	Clev. & P. R....b3	97⅛
100	Harlem.......	147⅛	100	do.......	97⅛
100	do.......b3	147⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.....	77⅛
			100	do.......b3	77⅛

SATURDAY, May 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold, which left off 139⅝ ₱ cent. on Friday night, advanced to 140¼ ₱ cent. this forenoon, but subsequently fell back to 139¾@½@⅜ ₱ cent., the market closing weaker by ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. than on the early sales. The Customs demand of the week was $2,162,191. The export demand, for all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $921,519, but this includes a very trifling amount of American Gold Coin. The Treasury Office paid out $1,114,656 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 on Monday and Thursday. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $2,441,000. Their Greenbacks are nearly even with last Monday, $27,925 less. Their general line of Deposits is up $3,640,000 and their Loans and Discounts $4,659,000 higher than on the previous return. Money left off easy at 7 ₱ cent. Bills on London firm at 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent., with one or two leading houses charging 109⅜ in settlement of credits.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm at Friday's best rates. The Railways were not on all descriptions up to the extreme advance of the previous day, but the general list at the close of business was firm. In the Border State Bonds there was continued demonstrations against new Tennessees on the calculation, (erroneous we believe it to be,) of no dividend in July.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Michigan Southern Stocks advanced to 115¾ ₱ cent., and the St. Paul Stocks attracted increased attention at the close of the day:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	122½
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅜	119⅝
American Gold Coin	139⅝	139⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	55⅛
New-York Central	*190⅛	189¾
Reading Railway	99½	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	127¼	126¾
Northwest Common	93⅜	93⅛
Northwest Preferred	105⅝	105⅛
Michigan Southern	113¼	115¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	158	157⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅞	97½
Pacific Mail Company	82⅛	80¾
St. Paul Preferred	88⅝	88¾
St. Paul Common	77⅝	78½
Toledo and Wabash	77½	77¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34⅞
Mariposa Preferred	50¾	50½
Lake Shore	112¾	114⅝
Hudson River	158¼	157½
Louisiana Levee 6s	68½	68½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	120⅞	5-20 coup., n. is '65	119⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup.. 1881	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	116	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛	10-40 reg	108
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅞	10-40 coup	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅜	6's Currency	106⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c. 1886	103	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	87
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101	California 7s	132
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101	Connecticut 6s	102
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	98	Rhode Island 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	100
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	67⅛	N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110⅞
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	63⅜	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	110⅞
Virginia 6s, ex cou	58	N.Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61⅛	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '72	103
Georgia 6s	81⅛	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	95	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	103
North Carolina 6s	58½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	103
North Car. 6s. n. bds	55⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
Missouri 6s	89	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	92⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Louisiana 6s	72	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	67⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	114
Manhattan	145	Metropolitan	142⅛
Mechanics'	135	East River	104
America	148	Corn Exchange	129
Phenix	110	Continental	101⅛
North River	105	Commonwealth	116⅛
Mechanics & Traders'	125	Imp. and Traders'	138
State of New-York	111	Park	165
Commerce	127	Central National	115
Ocean	107	Fourth National	106⅛
Chatham	155	Ninth National	113⅛
Bank of the Republic	118	Tenth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Chi. R. I. & P	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	85⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94⅛
Erie 7s 2d ind., 1879	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99⅞
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76⅛	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	90	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104⅛
H. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869-70	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96⅛
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Harlem 1st M	99⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st M	103⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	121	Chi. & Alton Inc	93
Mich. C. n, 1st M., 8's '82	122	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Ohio & Miss. Con	84
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M.	92	Peninsula R. R. bds	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	105
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc	76	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	90⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. Int. bd's	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	95	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	85⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con	100	Col.. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con	118	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	87
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	97⅛	Tol. Peoria & W.. W.D.	84⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M	94	Mar. Trustee Cer	90
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73⅛	Long Dock bonds	92
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	84	Western Union bonds.	86
Gt. West'n 2d M.. '93	79⅛	Iron Mountain bonds.	85
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	75	Lake Shore Div. bds.	90⅝
Gal. & Chi. Extended	97	Louisville City 7s	90
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	127⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $942,897; total payments, $5,449,889; balance, $75,891,646. The receipts include, for Customs, $260,000; for Gold Notes, $173,000.

It is stated to-day that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, gave this morning the required thirty days' notice that 15,000 shares will be added to their preferred stock, and that this stock is issued to replace bonds which have been paid and canceled, and to pay for new equipment, which has been put on the road during the past six months. The directors of the Company have engaged to take this stock at par, free of the June dividend, which makes the price of sale 105.

The following is the detailed report of the Iowa County and Town Bond case, before Justice MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, to which brief reference was made some days ago. We copy from the Des Moines *Register*:

The defendants are attached for an alleged contempt of Court. They are charged with having disobeyed the mandate of the United States Circuit Court directing them to levy a tax and to collect the same as Boards of Supervisors of their respective counties of this State to satisfy certain judgments obtained upon coupons belonging to railroad bonds. Some of these bonds were issued as early as 1853-4, others as late as 1858. In some instances, while these bonds were yet in the hands of the original payees, before they were negotiated, bills were filed in the District Court asking the said Courts to enjoin the transfer of the bonds and coupons, praying that they be delivered up to be canceled, and asking for a perpetual injunction against the several County Judges and their successors in office restraining them forever from levying or collecting any tax to pay said bonds or coupons. The writs of injunction were promptly issued and decree rendered as prayed. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa, all the respective decrees were affirmed. The case as regards Iowa County was carried by the M. and M. R. R. Co. to the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court refused to entertain the case for want of jurisdiction, and remanded the cause to the Supreme Court of Iowa, with a mandate to proceed therein as if no writ of error had been taken. For this reason it is argued by the defendants that this places them (as respects the particular case of Iowa County, which it is naturally inferred is a precedent for the other defendants respectively,) beyond the revisory power of the Federal Courts; that the defendants were thus placed between the contra commands of two courts (the Supreme Court of this State and the United States Circuit Court) which are courts of coördinate and concurrent jurisdiction—the Federal Court ordering the levying of the tax and the Supreme Court of the State enjoining defendants not to levy.

In delivering the opinion of the Court touching the matter of punishment of members of Boards of Supervisors for contempt in not levying the tax as directed by peremptory writ of mandamus, His Honor, Justice S. F. MILLER, said:

"Before I state the views and results at which the Court has arrived, I ask to say a few words touching my relation to these parties and this litigation. It is a matter well known to everybody who has taken any interest in this matter, that both in this Court and in the Supreme Court of the United States, I have been opposed to the validity of these bonds, and believed the law was against their enforcement. This is my conviction as I have expressed it, both here and in the United States Supreme Court.

I believe counsel for the bondholders will concede to me what I now claim, that in no instance where the Supreme Court has decided a matter, have I failed to carry out their decision. That so far as they have indicated principles in a manner which would enable me even by inference to know what they wanted me to do, I have followed those principles.

With these remarks it is obvious that, if this matter has been brought to a state in which I am compelled to perform an unpleasant duty with regard to my fellow-citizens here, it is not done with any pleasure or satisfaction to me. On the contrary I feel it my privilege to say here, that no man of those who are now in my presence, neither lawyers nor litigants, has suffered as much as I have by this litigation. You return to your homes and resume your ordinary business, and your minds are diverted from this perplexity; but I come worn down by labor on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to Iowa and other Courts in my circuit, and meet this bond question at every term; when I return to the Supreme Court I find it constantly recurring there, and when in consultation with my brother Judges of the Supreme Court I find myself nearly alone in my views on this question.

I can truthfully make the statement to-day that I would cheerfully accept the position of any of these gentlemen before me, if by that means I could escape further responsibility and vexation in this matter.

What we are going to do is what is asked for by counsel for the bondholders, and not because it is thought necessary for the vindication of the dignity of the Court. If that were all, you would be discharged without any punishment, and without any costs, were it not that the officers of the Court are entitled to compensation for their services.

The Supreme Court of the United States if not by express decision, yet by such decision as makes it the necessary implication, have hedged us off from the consideration of all the matters urged by the defence here yesterday.

We are of the opinion that it is our duty to hold these gentlemen in prison or in the custody of the United States Marshal until they obey the mandate of this court. We feel that we are bound to announce that opinion, but we feel happy to say that the court will cheerfully act upon the suggestion offered by counsel for relators, namely: that those who shall agree to obey the mandate of this court in good faith before its next term, may be permitted to go on their bail already given, and their cases for contempt will be continued until that time."

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending May 29, 1869:

May 24—Brig *Curacoa*, Curacoa, American gold.	$10,442
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, Paris, Mexican dollars	6,500
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, London, Mexican dollars	54,185
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, London, silver bullion	5,250
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, London, gold bullion	313
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, Southampton, gold bars	87,969
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, Southampton, silver bars	40,407
May 27—Steamship *Deutschland*, Bremen, Prussian silver	5,050
May 27—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana, Spanish doubloons	175,700
May 27—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana, American silver	6,700
May 27—Bark *Arizona*, Buenos Ayres, Patriot doubloons	96,00
May 28—Schooner *Ella M. Russell*, Arroyo, P. R., American silver	5,000
May 29—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre, gold bars	134,826
May 29—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre, silver bars	132,250
May 29—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre, Mexican silver	80,000
May 29—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre, silver coin	7,250
May 29—Brig *Alice Franklin*, Para, P. R., American silver	30,000
May 29—Steamship *City of Antwerp*, Liverpool, British gold	14,625
May 29—Steamship *Hansa*, Bremen, gold bars.	115,451
Total	$921,519

The earnings of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad for the years ending Oct. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$174,650 32	$163,456 48
From freights	312,931 53	337,621 19
From mails	3,650 00	3,650 00
From miscellaneous	6,969 05	3,898 25
Total	$498,180 90	$508,625 92
Expenses, viz:		
Conducting transportation	$71,349 91	$80,113 16
Repairs of motive power	99,240 42	104,950 34
Maintenance of cars	28,975 23	26,363 75
Maintenance of road	107,653 64	100,275 01
General expenses	17,989 05	15,858 29
Total	$325,208 25	$327,560 55
Leaving net earnings	$172,972 65	$181,065 37

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868 show an increase of $10,445 02, with an increase in expenses of $2,352 30—making the increase in net earnings, $8,092 72. The net earnings are 35.60 ₱ cent.; in 1867 they were 34.73 ₱ cent. The gross earnings are sub-divided as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Mian Division	$329,114 56	$350,784 17
Turtle Creek Division	130,670 82	128,909 48
Fayette County Road	38,395 52	28,932 27
Total, as above	$498,180 90	$508,625 92

The net earnings have been appropriated approximately as follows:

Locomotive engines—balance	$23,975 52
Passenger, baggage, freight and repair cars	7,721 21
Coke and coal yards, &c.	7,204 27
New track east of Connellsville, &c.	3,262 61
Graduation—work at Sand Patch tunnel and filling trestles	14,693 27
Masonry	4,290 02
Machine shops and machinery	1,465 63
Coupons Turtle Creek division bonds	17,997 35
Right of way and real estate	13,157 18
Engineering—surveys of Cross Line	236 10
United States taxes	10,868 42
Rent of Fayette County road	9,000 00
Bridge and road superstructure	3,663 37
New water stations, insurance, &c.	3,286 72
Amount in hands of Treasurer and agents, and other items of floating debt paid	55,043 79
Total	$181,065 37

The floating debt at the close of the last fiscal year was $74,862 97. Making proper deductions for assets and counter claims its real amount was estimated at $36,995 79. This year its amount is nominally the same, but omitting interest due City of Baltimore and upon stock, the Company have available assets to pay the whole amount.

President—Wm. Oden Hughart. Directors—Wm. Oden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Baldwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Cyrus Meyers, Somerset, Penn.; Joseph Pennock, Philadelphia; Benj. Deford, John Hopkins, James Hodges, Hazeltine G. Vickery, Wm. H. Perkins, Baltimore Md. Secretary and Treasurer—John H. Page, Jr. Chief Engineer—Benj. H. Latrobe. Associate Engineer—C. P. Manning. Superintendent—Wm. B. Stout.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 11th instant, relative to the liability of certain boats to special tax under the provisions of the proviso to section 103, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, that all "boats, barges and flats" coming within the terms of and fulfilling the condition expressed in said proviso, namely: First, not used for carrying passengers, nor propelled by steam nor sails, but which are floated or towed by tug-boats or horses; and, second, engaged exclusively in carrying coal, oil, minerals, or agricultural products to market, are required to pay, in lieu of tonnage tax and enrollment fees, an annual special tax of $5 or $10, according to the tonnage of the particular boat.

The fact that the grain and coal "carried" was not produced in the "immediate vicinity of shipment" should not affect the question of liability in this regard. Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy Commissioner.

M. WEIDRICH, Esq., Assessor Thirtieth District, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY CASE.

The United States vs. *John D. McHenry.*—This case, the second trial of which has been going on for the past week, went to the jury yesterday. The evidence has been in the main the same as that given on the former trial, which was then fully reported. The facts of the case are that during the Rollins-Harlan investigation McHenry made an affidavit charging that he saw Rollins receive money from one Loeb, in Washington, at Willard's Hotel; also, that he saw S. N. Pike give Harlan a check for a large amount at Harlan's office in this City. McHenry subsequently testified to the same effect before a United States Commissioner. After the dismissal of the charges against Rollins and Harlan, McHenry was indicted for perjury alleged to have been committed by him in making the affidavit and giving the testimony alluded to. On the first trial, in February and March last, the jury disagreed; the case has therefore been brought to a second trial. The prosecution, as before, called Mr. Rollins, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Loeb, who each of them contradicted the allegations made by McHenry against Mr. Rollins. They also called a number of witnesses, who testified that the day on which McHenry swore that he saw Pike pay money to Harlan at the Internal Revenue office in Liberty-street, in this City, was the day of the opening of Pike's Opera House, and that Pike was on that account extremely busy at the Opera House, and was not away from it during the whole day. The witnesses testified positively to seeing him at the Opera House at about the time when McHenry swore he was in Liberty-street.

The prosecution also called several witnesses to show that Rollins and Harlan had procured the dismissal of McHenry from the Revenue Department, and refused to reinstate him, and they proved that he had made threats against them on that account.

The defence called a witness named Ferguson, who testified to seeing a man at the office of the Internal Revenue, in Liberty-street, on the day when McHenry swore he saw Pike pay Harlan a check at that place, and that he saw McHenry there and asked him who the man was, and McHenry said it was Pike.

Many witnesses were called on both sides to establish the character of McHenry, several witnesses testifying that it was good, and several that it was bad. So, too, witnesses were called to impeach and to sustain Harlan, and to impeach and sustain Ferguson.

Mr. Dudley Field and Mr. McCorkey conducted the case for the defence, and District-Attorney Pierrepont and Mr. Bell appeared for the Government.

The case was given to the jury about 2 P. M. on Saturday. About 6 o'clock the Judge sent for them, but they had not agreed upon a verdict. The Judge informed them that he would be ready to come and receive their verdict at any time before 10 o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT—MAY 29.

Before Justices Gilbert, Tappan and Barnard.

IMPORTANT TO ALIENS—ESCHEAT.

William W. Goodrich vs. *Edwin C. Russell.*—Henry H. Marsden died seized of certain lands in the City of Brooklyn. At the time of his purchase, April, 1863, and of his death, September, 1864, he was an alien resident of the State of New-York, and had omitted to make or file any declaration of intention to become a citizen. He died intestate, and left three children, all of full age, and residing in Great Britain; neither of them had resided in the United States, or filed any declaration of intention, &c. After Marsden's death, a mortgagee of the premises brought an action of foreclosure, and, in such action, the three children of Marsden were defendants.

The action was brought in May, 1867, but previous thereto, and in December, 1868, the said three children conveyed all their right, &c., in the premises to Henry N. Wickes, who was also made a party defendant in the foreclosure. In April, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York by which the estate of the people the State of New-York, acquired by escheat, &c., was released to said Wickes, his heirs or assigns, and the aforesaid conveyance to him was confirmed and legalized as though the grantors had been citizens of the United States at the time of the execution thereof. And it was further provided that any deeds which the said parties (naming them) may hereafter execute to ratify or confirm the said conveyance to Henry N. Wickes are hereby legalized and confirmed, the same as though the said parties were citizens at the time when said deeds, &c., shall be executed. The usual judgment of foreclosure and sale was had, and Wm. W. Goodrich became the purchaser, and took title to the premises, and in February, 1868, Goodrich contracted to sell the premises to Edwin C. Russell, who, after examination, refused the title, and the parties thereupon submitted the controversy without action for the decision of the Court. The deceased, Marsden, left collateral relatives, cousins in the third degree, who were all citizens at his death, and it is claimed that they, and not Marsden's children, are his heirs at law. These collaterals were not made parties to the foreclosure suit. 1. Marsden was an alien, who had omitted to make or file any declaration, as provided by the statute, and he had no inheritable blood. The State was his ultimate heir, and the title of the State by escheat at his death was complete. 2. Marsden's omission to make the requisite declaration left his estate during his life and at the time of his decease subject to the same rules that apply in the case of non-resident aliens. In Kent, Com., 46, it is said that an alien by the common law has no inheritable blood, through which title can be deduced, and cannot transmit the estate. 3. In the case of Marsden, the State had, during his life, the right of forfeiture and entry upon office found, and at his death there was an absolute escheat. 7 Wend., 333, Jackson *vs.* Greene. The case in 7 John., 214, Jackson *vs.* Jackson, does not hold adversely to this position, but holds that it does not apply in that case. 4. The escheat of the land at the alien's death is instant, and without any inquest of office, because the freehold cannot be kept in abeyance, and he is incompetent to transmit by hereditary descent. 7 Wend., 368, Jackson *vs.* Jackson. 5. There is an escheat: 1. Where an alien dies seized leaving no heir capable of inheriting. 2. Where lands are purchased by an alien who cannot hold against the State. 5 Hill, 68, People *vs.* Conklin. 6. The State in the exercise of its sovereignty and as a measure of public policy, and according to the principles of natural justice, may release the estate by act of the Legislature operating as a grant or release to such persons as may seem equitably entitled. The escheat to the State might be held subject to be defeated by the children of Marsden making the declaration required by the act of 1845, of males of full age, and the special act of 1867 in favor of Marsden's children may operate as an extension of the act of 1845 to their case, and be held as a waiver in their behalf of certain conditions of that act. In other words, the omission of Marsden's male children to make the declaration required by the act of 1845, did not operate to qualify collaterals to inherit, and the act of 1867 enabled those male children to inherit without making the declaration. It would seem, too, that no declaration of the female child of Marsden was necessary to enable her to inherit under the act of 845, and that she took, as the nearest blood relative, the entire estate, and this would suffice to exclude the collaterals. If this be so, her inheritance was not suspended by her omission to make the declaration required by that act, and as to her there was no escheat; and in respect to the male children, their omission to make the preliminary declaration required by the act of 1845, was a disability removed or cured by the special act of 1867. So that, if the fourth section of the act of 1845 is to be limited to resident aliens, who were such at the time of descent cast, or, if it be construed to apply equally to non-resident aliens, the same conclusion will be reached in this case, to wit, that the collateral relatives of Marsden are not his heirs, and that the title of Goodrich to the premises in question is not affected by the omission to make them parties to the foreclosure action.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE BROOKLYN STEAMSHIP EMIGRATION BONDS.

John S. Moon vs. *Samuel Cameron.*—This was a motion by the defendant, Cameron, who is now in Ludlow-street Jail, to be discharged from an order of arrest, granted by Judge Cardozo in April last. It appears by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that in the months of September, October, November, December, 1867, and in the month of January, 1868, the defendant, Cameron, came to the plaintiff, Moon, and borrowed various sums of money, amounting together to the sum of $1,417. That at the time of said loans, as security for their repayment, said Cameron deposited with Mr. Moon five bonds of what is thereon styled "The Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company." The bonds were engraved in the highest style of the art, and each conditioned for the payment of $1,000 on the 1st day of June, 1887, with coupons for yearly interest thereto attached, said interest payable on the 1st day of June in each and every year in gold coin. At the time of the deposit of the bonds, Cameron said they were his own, and were each worth the sum of $750, and were and would be perfectly good security for said loans of money. As additional security for the repayment of said sums of money, said Cameron handed to Mr. Moon two promissory notes drawn by one R. F. Clow, each for the sum of $500, dated October 8, 1867, and October 9, 1867, payable four months from their dates. At the time of said loan, Cameron assured Mr. Moon that the notes would be paid at maturity; that they came into his hands for good consideration, and declared that said notes were as "good as gold;" the affidavit goes on further to state that Mr. Moon relied upon the truthfulness of the representations of Cameron as to the value of the said bonds, and the certainty that said notes would be paid at maturity, and did continue to loan unto Cameron sums of money, until they had reached the above amount. Mr. Moon further swears, that he has inquired about the said bonds, and finds that there is no such Company as "The Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company," and that at the time Cameron deposited said bonds as security, and at the present time said bonds were and are totally worthless, except as to the revenue stamps which remain uncanceled thereon; and that said Cameron at the time he delivered said bonds as security to Mr. Moon must have known them to be worthless, for he represented himself to be largely interested in the transactions of the said Company. Mr. Moon also swears that on one of the notes above mentioned an action has been commenced against Clow, the maker, and that said Clow sets up in a sworn answer that said note, with others, were made by him and delivered to Cameron unstamped, without any consideration, and were not to be negotiated until a certain condition had been fulfilled by Cameron. In the month of May, 1868, particularly, and several times previous thereto, Mr. Moon demanded of Cameron said sums of money loaned on said bonds and notes, but he refused to repay the same. Mr. Moon further says that in the month of May, 1868, an action was to have been commenced in the above Court against the said Cameron, and several orders of arrest have since been granted by different Justices of said Court for the apprehension of said Cameron, but said Cameron has avoided and kept himself concealed from the Sheriff and his deputies, so that no summons or order of arrest could be served upon him. Upon such a statement of facts Judge Cardozo issued an order of arrest to the Sheriff of New-York County, requiring him to arrest said Cameron, and hold him to bail in the sum of $2,000. In obedience to said order Cameron was arrested at the Astor House on the 15th day of April last, and has been unable to give the bail required. The motion to vacate the order of arrest was made by the defendant's attorney, upon the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit upon which his client was arrested. Judge CLERKE denied the motion, with costs. For the plaintiff, John H. Deane, Esq.; for the defendant, Geo. W. Stevens, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE A DEED.

Jos. H. Richards et al. vs. *Jonathan H. Stanton.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are children of Lydia Richards, deceased, to set aside a deed executed by her in March, 1857, the very day she died, conveying a small house and lot in Park-avenue, Brooklyn, her only property, to the defendant.

The plaintiffs insisted that the deed was executed by Mrs. Richards but a few hours before her death, and while she was in a feeble condition of mind and body; that it was executed without consideration, and on the promise of Stanton that he would appropriate the property and its proceeds to the support and education of the young children of the deceased mother, which promise he has utterly failed to redeem.

On the other hand the defendant claims that Lydia Richards had borrowed of him $120; that she was indebted to him for the support of herself and family, and that this was the consideration for the conveyance. Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, Mr. A. H. Dana; for defendant, Mr. S. B. Higginbotam.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Eliza C. Caswell, Chas. Connor, Samuel J. W. Barry, Elizabeth W. Fraser, John Beaver, Augustus Winter, Garrit S. Mott, Francis M. Garner, Wm. J. Bell, Susan Low, Frederick Haner, Jacob Luget, Joseph King, Eliza J. T. Marsten, Saint Rose Reynal, Isaac Dorsey.

In the will of Daniel McIntire, which was admitted to probate May 19, 1869, is the following benevolent bequest: "One hundred dollars per annum to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Asylum, payable during the lifetime of his wife."

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Janett McDonald, George Maguire, James Godden, Phebe J. Thomas, Edward Harkins, Sophia Paff, Mary Aikens, William Aikens, John J. Long, Ella B. Davidson, August Rosenberg, Louisa Thed, George H. Hayet, Charles B. Bitzenhoefer. Elizabeth Fischblatt, Nicholas Hansen, Ambrose Decugniere, John McIntyre, Richard B. Fosdick, Bridget Hodgins, Edward Wieman, Joseph Zandorf, Anton Thuma, John Hackett, Frederick Henkel, Kate Wall, Abraham Olson, Charles Clark, Michael McGrath, Ellen Reichards or Reichter, Sarah Egenbrodt, William Forsythe, James Larkin, John C. Noa, Elizabeth Bret, George White.

COURT NOTICE.

Mr. Justice CARDOZO will sit at Chambers during next week. Court will open at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. each day. By order.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Twelve cases of assault and battery, eleven of petit larceny, two of false pretences, and one of violation of the Health law, were upon the calendar of yesterday, and some of them were of sufficient importance to justify public mention.

FERRY PERILS.

Mrs. Ellen J. Walker, when attempting to step ashore from a Jersey City ferry-boat, found her progress impeded by a woman with a basket on her arm, who jostled rudely against her, and a moment afterward she discovered that her pocket had been picked. Stating her loss and suspicions to Officer Thompson, the woman with the basket was arrested, and being taken into the ladies' cabin to be searched, the stolen pocket-book dropped from the sleeve of her dress. This evidence was deemed conclusive, and the prisoner, who had been arraigned under the name of Emma Williams, was accorded the extreme penalty of the law by six months in the penitentiary and a fine of $50.

PROMISCUOUS KICKING.

Officer Mohan, of the Second Precinct, finding John Kingsley in the street somewhat disorderly, advised him to behave himself, whereupon that bellicose young man struck the officer with his fist, and then, kicking him in the stomach, ran into his house in Ann-street and shut the door behind him. The officer doubted his right to force the door to make the arrest, and was waiting outside to take the man when he should come out, when his difficulties were solved by the inmates running out and requesting him to go and arrest his man. It appeared that when Kingsley entered the house he found there a Miss Margaret Freeley, whom he imagined had no business there, and, as a means of expediting the exit of the lady, kicked her down stairs. He was therefore taken in charge, and was called to answer two charges of assault, and could reply to no better effect than that he is generally peaceable and occasionally gets drunk. He was found guilty in both cases, but, for some reason not assigned, was remanded until Tuesday for sentence.

A MOTT-STREET ADVENTURE.

Margaret Welsh, who is not fair but atones for the circumstance by being very fat and more than forty, was charged with enticing M. A. McLaughlin, a Jersey farmer, into the hallway of a house in Mott-street, where she attempted to steal his watch and did deftly extract his money from his vest pocket. The Court called her a "bludgeon-woman," which is something exceedingly unlawful, as she was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Daniel Talmage, Margaretta J. Willett, George Wright, Jonathan Moore, Adam Eckert and Thomas P. Walters, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Jane L. Downing, of the town of New-Lotts; Hugh Kelley, Elihu Bryant, James Conley or James Connolly, Joseph Konrad, Mary Keron, Ethan E. Boies, John B. Meader and William W. Speering, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Sarah E. Carroll were granted to Susan W. Crawford, her mother; of Emma F. Wood to Sarah K. Quackenbush, her mother; of John J. Davis and Margaret J. Davis to Ann E. Davis, their mother; of Bertha Desseuer to Adolpe Kraft; and of Phebe Charlotte Clark to William Clark, her father, all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

BURGLARY IN SIXTH-STREET.

Anna Libbert, No. 437 Sixth-street, made an affidavit stating that during the afternoon of Thursday last her house was entered by a burglar, who opened the door with a lock-pick, or some similar instrument. She was lying in bed at the time the door was thus opened, and seeing a man put his hand into the room, cried out in great alarm, whereupon the man seized her by the throat, and knocked her head several times against the door-frame and then ran down stairs. She, however, ran to the window, and, crying "Stop thief," had the satisfaction of seeing the burglar arrested by Officer Cook, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The prisoner, when arraigned, gave his name as Henry O'Brien, and nonchalently pleaded not guilty, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

CHAIRS STOLEN.

George Burkhardt was arraigned on a charge of stealing eight chairs from the factory of Andrew Koch, No. 101 Suffolk-street, where he was employed, and it was stated as proof against him that they were found in possession of Gutman Newman, No. 34 Norfolk-street, who stated that he had bought them of the accused. Burkhardt was committed for trial.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

Billy Black, more generally known, however, as "Charcoal," was brought up by Roundsman Tynan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of attempted burglary. Some time ago, when Tynan was making his rounds at a late hour of the night, he noticed two men sitting inside the area railing of No. 220 East Eleventh-street. He asked them what they were doing there, to which they answered "taking a rest." But, when the officer asked them to stand up that he might have a look, he subsequently arrested one of them, named David Eastwood, who was sent to Sing Sing for seven years. The other managed to escape; but as the roundsman recognized him to be "Charcoal," he has ever since been on the look out for him, but did not succeed in finding him until Thursday last. The prisoner being arraigned yesterday was committed for further examination.

A THIEF AND RECEIVER.

Geore Harrison, a small boy in the employ of R. M. Hoe & Co., having stolen two castings from the shop, confessed his crime, and said he had sold them to John Delehanty, a junk dealer. The articles were found in the possession of the latter, and he was therefore arrested and committed as a receiver of stolen goods. The boy was also committed to answer for the larceny.

A DISORDERLY PRISONER.

Patrick Connors was arrested for the theft of nine barrels from A. J. Briggs, No. 284 South-street, which he hired one Bernard McMahon to cart to Catharine-street. He was placed in the prisoner's box to await a hearing of his case, and amused himself in the meantime by breaking all the glass out of the windows. This demonstration did not help him at all in getting out of the clutches of the law, and he was presently committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A HOTEL THIEF.

Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock Henry Valette, a guest of the New-York Hotel, occupying room No. 69, rang his bell, and when the servant came, opened the door and asked for the morning papers, and when told they would not come for half an hour, lay down again, after the servant left. The door was unlocked, and in a few moments, being partially asleep, he heard a noise in the room and looking up saw a man running off. As Mr. Valette was in his night dress he could not pursue the person; and as there was no one at hand to respond to his cries of "stop thief," the man escaped, and Mr. Vallete going back to his room found he had been robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $200, which had lain upon the bureau. The case was taken in hand by Officer Darke, who is attached to the house, and in consequence of efforts made by the Police, a man named James Riley was arrested in Philadelphia with the watch in his possession, and being brought to this City and confronted with Mr. Valette was fully identified by him as the man he had seen in his room. The prisoner was therefore committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A RIVER THIEF.

Richard Ridgway has need to be the athlete he is for it was shown by the affidavit of John McNally, living at the corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue, that he had stolen an anchor and chain worth $50, and a hawser worth $25, and had offered to sell a portion of the property to one Thomas Clark. The accused denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Eliza Goetz, No. 25 Bowery, made a complaint, stating that in January last she was a guest of the Prescott House, and on leaving the hotel she left her trunk, containing a watch and a diamond pin, valued, together with a silk umbrella, at $100, and on her return to get her trunk, found it had been broken open, and these articles abstracted. One Bernard Steiner, who had been employed in the house, had, in the meantime, been dismissed, and, as he sometime subsequently sold the ring to a man named Stugler, he was arrested by Detective Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct. When arraigned yesterday he pleaded not guilty, saying, "I bought the watch, and I found the ring in the store-room—I mean the street, on my way to Hoboken." This answer betokened so much uncertainty in his mind on the subject that he was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks ending May 22, 1869: Eleventh Brigade—S. Gilbert Evans, Quartermaster, vice F. Scholes, resigned. First Regiment of Cavalry—Henry M. Collyer, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Michael J. Dunn, promoted; George Ritterhoff, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. H. Middendorf, promoted. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Joel W. Mason, Colonel, vice Albert Steinway, resigned. Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Charles G. Bacon, Second Lieutenant, vice J. W. Bensel, resigned. Ninth Regiment of Infantry—John F. Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Chas. M. Schieffelin, promoted; John A. Philips, Second Lieutenant, vice John F. Smith, promoted. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—John Cramers, Captain, vice John Apply, resigned; Wolfgang Meyer, First Lieutenant, vice Valentine Pappalon, resigned; Henry Lorea, Second Lieutenant, vice John Cramers, promoted. Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—David H. Thomas, Captain, original; Edward B. Jones, First Lieutenant, original. Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—George M. Stowe, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Oran G. Otis, resigned. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Hubbard Hendrickson, First Lieutenant, vice William L. Wood, resigned. James Davidson, Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Henderson, resigned. Thomas Young, First Lieutenant, vice John H. Grear, resigned; James G. Kent, Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Young, promoted. Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Simeon N. Leo, Assistant Surgeon, original; Valentine Steitz, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice F. A. Krouse, resigned. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—George H. Rice, First Lieutenant, vice Charles W. Morse, resigned. Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Charles Heimerle, First Lieutenant, vice John Derr, resigned; John Burgaman, First Lieutenant, vice Mathias Schmidt, resigned; Anthony Bulman, Second Lieutenant, vice John Burgaman, promoted. Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry—Alfred Starr, Assistant Surgeon, vice Martin S. Buttles, promoted.

The following resignations have been accepted during the same period: Fifth Brigade—George Chappel, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, May 12. Thirty-first Brigade—Jesse J. Richards, Surgeon, May 12. Second Regiment of Cavalry—Garret S. Kouwenhoven, Captain, May 15; Henry Kugeler, First Lieutenant, May 12. First Regiment of Infantry—George G. Mackenzie, Second Lieutenant, May 15. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Valentine Pappalon, First Lieutenant, May 18; John M. Kimball, Captain, May 18. Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Oran G. Otis, Commissary of Subsistence, May 12. Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—C. H. Patrick, Adjutant, May 12. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Jacob Backus, Captain, May 15; George A. Fountain, First Lieutenant, May 20. Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Adam Kramm, First Lieutenant, May 12; Frederick A. Kraus, Second Lieutenant, May 12; Michael Hack, Second Lieutenant, May 21.

The following amendments to the "Military Code of the State of New York" are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 1. Sections three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, eleven and thirteen of the act passed May 6, 1868, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the public defence,' passed April 23, 1862," are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the assessments already made, or which should have been made, for the year 1868, under the said sections; but the same shall be made, levied, collected and paid into the State Treasury, and the collection and payment thereof may be enforced as if the said sections were not repealed.

SEC. 2. Section twelve of the said act, passed May the 6th, 1868, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 12. Section twenty-one of the Military Code of the State of New-York is hereby amended so as to read: "The organized militia of the State shall be known as the 'National Guard of the State of New-York,' and shall consist of such number of divisions, brigades, regiments, companies and battalions, and such batteries, troops or squadrons, as the Commander-in-Chief shall determine and designate, provided that the aggregate organized force of the National Guard, in time of peace, to be fully armed, equipped and uniformed shall not exceed the number of twenty thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and which shall be retained from the present organization; but the Commander-in-Chief shall have power, in case of war or insurrection, or imminent danger thereof, to make further drafts of the militia, and to form new regiments, battalions, batteries and troops, and to organize the same, as the exigencies of the service shall require."

SEC. 3. Section 218 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence," passed April 23, 1862, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 218. Every commissioned officer, and every non-commissioned officer, musician and private shall, on due conviction, be subjected for the following offences, to the fines thereto annexed:

1. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, for non-appearance, when duly warned or summoned, at a company parade, a fine of $2 for each day; at a regiment or battalion parade, or encampment, not less than $3 nor more than $6 for each day; and at a place of rendezvous, when called into actual service, a sum not exceeding twelve months' pay, nor less than one month's pay.

2. Every commissioned officer, for non-attendance at any parade or encampment, and every such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, neglecting or refusing to obey the orders of his superior officers, on any day of parade or encampment, or to perform such military duty or exercise as may be required, or departing from his colors, post or guard, or leaving his place or ranks without permission, a fine not more than $100 nor less than $5.

3. For neglecting or refusing to obey any order or warrant to him lawfully given or directed, or to make a proper return thereof, if such return be necessary, or making a false return, or neglecting or refusing, when required, to summon a delinquent before a court-martial, or duly to return such summons, a fine not more than $100 nor less than $5.

SEC. 4. Sections two and six of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the public defence,' passed April 23, 1862, designated as the Military Code of the State of New-York," passed April 23, 1867, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The enrollment of persons subject to military duty provided for in sections four, five, six, seven, nine and twelve of the said act, passed April 23, 1862, as amended by the said act, passed April 22, 1867, shall be made only in every fifth year, commencing with the year 1871.

SEC. 6. Section two hundred and three of the said act, passed April 23, 1862, is hereby amended to read:

SEC. 203. There shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury, on the certificate of the President and Judge Advocate, to each Division, Brigade and Special Judge Advocate, and to the President and members of any Court of Inquiry or Court-martial for the trial of officers, a sum equal to one day's pay for field duty, for each day he may be actually employed in said Court, or engaged in the business thereof, or in traveling to and from the Court, allowing thirty miles for a day's travel, and to every Marshal appointed by any such Court, $2 for every day employed in the execution of the duties required of him. The same to be paid in like manner with other military accounts.

SEC. 7. Section thirty-nine of the said act, passed April 23, 1862, is hereby amended to read:

SEC. 39. All vouchers and accounts under the last preceding section shall, from time to time, be audited by the Comptroller.

SEC. 8. The Adjutant-General shall have the rank of Major-General, and hereafter shall be the Auditor of Military Accounts, instead of the Assistant Inspector-General.

SEC. 9. No person who has been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the Army or Navy of the United States, including volunteers in the late war, or who is a member of any regularly organized fire company in any city, village or town in this State, or is an exempt fireman, shall be subject to military duty except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 10. In case of the election of a supernumerary officer to the command of a regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company, he may be commissioned with rank from the same date as that conferred by his previous commission for like office.

SEC. 11. The Governor may supply all vacancies in any of the militia offices of this State, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in any case to which an appointment shall have been made by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate thereafter.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade in full uniform to-morrow to celebrate the departure of their regiment for Harper's Ferry in 1862, at Jones' Wood. Line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following staff officers have been appointed in the regiment: John A. Behrens, Adjutant, in place of Hermann Rocke, appointed Commissary of Subsistence, in place of Jules Fijux, resigned; Non-Commission Staff, Henry L. Schaffuer, Commissary-Sergeant, in place of John Hoffman, who returns to his company for duty at his own request.

The Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment paraded on Wednesday last and proceeded to Prospect Park for target practice, which passed off in good style. Inspector-General McQuade presented the medals. The following gentlemen received silver medals for the best averages in their respective companies:

Companies A, private Wm. F. Sharpe; B, private E. B. Hall; C, Sergeant T. Pray; D, private C. A. Wallace; E, Corporal W. F. Haigh; F, private H. M. Gross; G, private Wm. H. Frankirch; H, private J. Fatham; I, private Wm. Merritt; K, private W. H. Carman.

These ten successful shots also contended for a gold medal as the best shot in the regiment, Mr. W. H. Carman, of Company K, proving the winner. The day's proceedings closed by a review by the Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General has inspected the Fourth, Fifty-sixth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments during the past week, the two last named being in very fair condition.

Colonel Meyer, of the Fifth Regiment, has resigned his commission in consequence of ill health. In announcing the fact, Colonel Meyer states that he has served twenty-five years in the regular army of his native country and the militia of this State. In thus parting from his late command and his comrades, he thanks the officers and members for their attention, kindness, and courtesy bestowed upon him while he has been connected with this regiment for over fourteen years, and sincerely wishes that the regiment, and every member connected therewith, may do well and prosper.

A contemporary in criticising the moonlight parade, says that "the Seventh never appeared to advantage in its palmiest days of long ago, when it was supposed to be the embodiment of all that was military perfection; and Colonel Clarke and his officers have certainly good cause to congratulate themselves that the Seventh—thanks to their efforts—is still what it has always been in times past." Is this criticism or sarcasm?

General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, announces that at the special request of the Committees of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, minute guns from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. to-day, and a national salute at 12 M., and half hour guns from that hour till sunset on the 31st inst. will be fired from the battery on Governor's Island, under direction of the commanding officer of the post.

The scramble after hats lost at the Fourteenth Regiment celebration week before last is not over yet, as there are still several hundred head coverings missing. Checks for articles of head gear are plentiful, but the owners refuse to be comforted in their losses.

The Chinese in New-York.

There are about one hundred adult Chinese in New-York, including three women. About half of the men are either married to Irish or German wives, or have partners from those nationalities. The three women are married to men of their own race. The Chinamen are employed as cooks on vessels, in keeping cigar stands, or in making segars. About fifty are engaged at this latter occupation, and earn an average of $20 a thousand for their work, often obtaining $100 a month. As the majority have learned their profession in Havana, their labor is preferred to that of those Chinamen who have learned it in California, or to that of white persons. They reside chiefly in Baxter, Mulberry and Cherry streets, and are driven much to those filthy localities by the unwillingness of landlords anywhere to receive them, on account of their color. Even where they are admitted as tenants they are charged higher rents than whites, and pay $10 a month for a room that an American or European would pay but $6 for. This often necessitates their living more numerously in a room than would otherwise be the case, yet their habits are very neat. They dress in the American style, as by retaining their native costume they expose themselves to annoyance in the streets. The children of the Chinese here are nearly all yet in childhood, though a few boys are approaching maturity. They may number fifty in all, a portion of whom are yet infants in arms or under eight years. Those of an age to study, go to the public schools, or to the school of the Five Points Mission, and show great intelligence. At this latter institution a school for Chinese adults exists, under charge of Mr. L. RAILSBACK, which numbers forty-nine persons, including one of the women above specified, who learns more rapidly than any of them, and can read English with fluency. Not more than two or three others can equal her, but all display a more than average quickness in learning and show an appreciation of Christian doctrines. But one-third of the class can read in their own language; the rest were carried at the age of from 15 to 18 to Cuba as coolies, and served swindling Spanish masters there for eight years for the mere price of their passage, without receiving one dollar of compensation. Their moral tone is high. Several of them recently left the boarding-house of a Chinaman named Big Henry, at No. 14 Baxter-street, because he had taken a second female companion to live with him. As the class is composed entirely of hard-working men, they study only during the evening. The woman is taught by Mrs. RAILSBACK at her own home, as her domestic duties will not admit of a frequent absence. Chinamen are now constantly arriving here. The evening school will be made to accommodate a far greater number than at present, and, under the watchful care of Mr. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the Mission, due provision will be made for all that may arrive.

Crime of Arson—Number of Convictions from 1864.

Captain BRACKETT, Fire Marshal of the City, having addressed a letter to the Clerk of the Court of Sessions in relation to the number of convictions for arson, in the County of New-York, has received the following answer:

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

Charles N. Brackett, Esq., Fire Marshal:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of this date in relation to the convictions for the crime of arson, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace, from and including the year 1864 to the date hereof, I respectfully reply as follows: That it appears from the records in this office that from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, there were two convictions; Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, none; Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, none; Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, (one year and five months,) one; June 1, 1868, to May 15, 1869, (eleven and a half months,) during your administration as Fire Marshal, there were four convictions. Very respectfully,

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual election for Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close June 4 at 3 P. M., and reopen June 9. JAMES P. LOWREY, Treasurer.
MAY 26, 1869.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.
Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

COLLECTIONS.
VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS.
NO. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

CONTINENTAL SCREW
Company's stock wanted by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
No. 38 Wall-st.

CITY OF DETROIT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869.
$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.
The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.
The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.
W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means. } Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD on City property. QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 37 Nassau-st.. Room No. 8.

FINANCIAL

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making
COLLECTIONS
at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise in store and afloat.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
INCORPORATED MAY 6, 1869.
Capital, $250,000, in 5,000 shares of $50 each, with power to increase.
President, EDWARD W. BRANDON.
Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, JAMES STUART PEARS, Vice-Presidents.
S. P. SLATER, Treasurer, (with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.)
CHARLES H. PEASE, Secretary.
HENRY HOWARD BRANDON, Superintendent.
JEROME BUCK, Attorney and Counsel.
Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
DIRECTORS.
JEROME BUCK, No. 3 Broad-st.
J. O. SEYMOUR, No. 89 Liberty-st.
EDWARD W. BRANDON, No. 133 Water-st.
H. VANDEWATER, City Hall.
THOMAS LANDON, Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES STUART PEARS, No. 103 West 14th-st.
WM. J. KERR, Brandreth House.
ALEXANDER WILDER, Evening Post.
Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, Peekskill, 84 Wall-st.
The act to incorporate the above Company having been passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the undersigned is prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company.
Subscription, $50 per share, of which $12 50 per share is paid on subscribing, the balance to be paid at the call of the Directors; they agreeing to give due and proper notice to each subscriber, which notice shall in no instance be under 30 days.
The Company intend commencing operations as soon as 2,000 shares, equal to $100,000 of stock at par, shall have been subscribed for. Respectfully,
S. P. SLATER, Treasurer,
(With Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.)
By order of the Commissioners,
EDWARD W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR.
Subscription books are also opened with EDWARD W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st. J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, No. 89 Liberty-st.
EXTRACT FROM CHARTER.
SECTION 6. The drivers of each vehicle belonging to said Corporation shall be entitled to demand and receive for the hire of such cab the fares here prescribed, as follows:
1. For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, thirty cents; and for two persons, forty cents.
2. For any distance additional to one mile, for each mile and fractional part of a mile, for a single passenger, thirty cents; and for two persons, forty cents.
3. For any time within and not exceeding one hour, for a single passenger, seventy-five cents; for two persons, one dollar; and for any time additional, for each hour and fractional part of an hour, for a single person, seventy-five cents; and for two passengers, one dollar.
4. In addition to said fares, as here set forth, the said drivers are authorized to demand and receive one-half of the same in addition, when the passenger or passengers are so conveyed by them between the hours of twelve o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.
SEC. 7. No driver of a cab belonging to said Corporation, who is stationed at or near a railway station, steamboat landing, or ferry, shall leave the seat of the cab on the arrival of the cars, steamboats, or ferry-boats, nor shall he leave his stand till he shall be engaged by a passenger, or some person authorized by a passenger.
The above rates of fare cannot be increased; but the Directors, in the interest of the public at large and shareholders, intend reducing the price as soon as practicable to 20 cents per mile for one, and 25 cents for two persons; and 50 cents per hour for one, and 60 cents for two persons; the intention being to give the inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn the benefit of good, commodious and quick traveling, at rates which will place the vehicles within the reach of all.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS ON FIFTY CABS.

50 hansoms, at $700 each	$35,000
100 horses, at $250 each	25,000
50 sets of harness, at $100 each	5,000
Total	$65,000
PROFITS.	
50 cabs, with use of two horses per day, working 22 hours, at $7 per day	$127,400
Expenses	49,800
Balance	$77,600
75 per cent. on $65,000	48,750
Balance for incidental expenses	$28,850
EXPENSES.	
Feed and stabling for 100 horses, at $24 per month each	$28,800
Wear and tear of horses, 10 per cent	2,500
Wear and tear of cabs, 10 per cent	3,500
Salaries of Working Manager, Secretary, Superintendent, Foreman of Yard and men	15,000
Total	$49,800

The above estimate for fifty cabs is merely to show what profit can be made; and it is but natural that an increase of the number of vehicles will considerably diminish the working expenses in proportion. The Company purposes to have 2,000 hansoms and cabs running by the end of the present year.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—Parties interested in the securities of above Company are requested to communicate with, or call upon the undersigned.
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore June 1, draw interest from that day at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.
The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1. JOHN KERR, President.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS,

READY MADE AND TO ORDER;
ALSO,
SILK CLOAKS
AND
LACE SHAWLS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED BEFORE
THIS SEASON.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS

AND
Material for Suits a Specialty.
EXCELLENT QUALITY AT 25, 28 AND 31 CENTS.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT 37½ TO 62½ CENTS.
ALSO,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS AT $1,
WHICH COST NEARLY $1 25 GOLD.
We invite special attention to the above, as they are unsurpassed as regards quality and price.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 31,
BARGAINS IN
SUMMER SILKS.
A FULL LINE OF COLORED CHECK SILKS AT $1 50 PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SPRING COLORS, FROM $2 UPWARD.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 75 UP.
ALSO, AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIR AND OTHER FASHIONABLE MATERIALS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER BARGAINS IN
LADIES' AND GENTS' SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
GENTS' UNDERSHIRTS, FROM 75 CENTS UP.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS, FROM 75 CENTS UP.
BEST QUALITY GENTS' JEAN DRAWERS, $1.
BEST QUALITY GENTS' LINEN DRAWERS, $1 75 AND $2.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED LISLE THREAD HOSE, $1 50 PER PAIR.
LADIES' PLAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE.
BALBRIGGAN AND SILK HOSE.
ALSO, A
FULL LINE OF LADIES'
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
WHICH IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS SUITABLE FOR DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF IRON GRENADINES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MAY 31,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
WEDDING OUTFITS
AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 31,
500 PIECES OF WHITE PIQUES, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
WHITE AND BUFF PIQUES,
SWISS SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
NAINSOOKS,
AND OTHER STYLES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
500 DOZEN OF LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
$1 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY.
SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $90.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 31,
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESS SILKS,
PARIS MADE SILK SUITS,
PLAIN, RAYE and BROCHE SILK CHAMBRAYS,
PLAIN and BROCHE SILK GRENADINES,
IRON BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
ORGANDIE and JACONET ROBES,
PRINTED PIQUES.
Iron-Gray and Pedal-Colored Silk and Wool Poplins,
Chine ditto.
The above are of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

RIBBONS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
NECK-TIE AND SASH RIBBONS,
TOGETHER WITH LARGE ADDITIONS
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES.
Also,
CHOICE AND VERY BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES
IN WATTEAU SASHES,
WITH BELTINGS AND NECK-TIES TO MATCH,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
SATIN, TAFFETA, GROS GRAIN AND VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths and qualities, for millinery and dress-making purposes.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
FROM THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES,
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCK WITH
SILK AT $1 25 PER YARD AND UPWARD.
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS AND BAREGES,
25c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
Also,
SILK SACQUES, EXTRA QUALITY, $10 AND UPWARD.
PRINTED PERCALE ROBES, ONLY $2 EACH,
RECENTLY SOLD FOR $4.
TOGETHER WITH A VAST VARIETY OF
HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.
PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, $3 50 PER YARD.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS, AT $2 25 PER YARD.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS, ENGLISH AND
DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, COCOA
AND CANTON MATTING, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
Next to the Astor House.

Our stock of goods is replenished daily, and we are constantly in receipt of BARGAINS FROM AUCTION and elsewhere, consisting of
FANCY DRESS GOODS in great variety, from 20c. to $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, from $1 25 to $4 per yard.
Black Grenadines, Alpacas, Bombazines, Tamise Cloths, Empress Cloths, Goats'-hair Cloths, White Piques, Poplins, &c., &c.
A full assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
Ladies', Men's and Children's Hosiery of all kinds.
Canton Matting, Oil-cloths, Hemp Matting, &c.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods. Money refunded when any dissatisfaction exists.
CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
Ladies' dress trimmings, fringes, cords, tassels, real laces, lace goods, embroideries, ribbons and small wares; a select and extensive assortment of above goods at attractive prices.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

DALRYMPLE & JONES,
NO. 847 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
OFFER AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS, LACES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
SMALL WARES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
Our long experience in business enables us to place before our customers
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.
DALRYMPLE & JONES,
NO. 847 BROADWAY.

AITKEN & MILLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of
SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

SPLENDID BARGAINS
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
IN BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISIENNES,
CREPE CLOTHS, CHALLIES,
IRON GRENADINES.
BLACK SILKS $2 50, WORTH $3 20.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
POPLIN ALPACAS,
50 CENTS, WORTH 70 CENTS; 70 CENTS, WORTH 95 CENTS; 75 CENTS, WORTH $1.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN SELECT SHADES.
SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
choice styles, at popular prices.
N. B.—One case MOZAMBIQUES at 25c., worth 35c.; one case fine DELAINES at 12½c. per yard; one case CAMBRIC ROBES AT HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
REAL STEEL PONGEES,
Beautiful Goods for Traveling Suits,
25 CENTS PER YARD,
Positively the
GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY & CO.,
No. 30 East 14th-st., will offer their Spring importation of Spring dress and round hats at very low prices. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our styles and prices before purchasing.

JUST RECEIVED, FRENCH SUMMER HATS.
Our new patterns for dresses are acknowledged the most elegant of the season.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—A new case just received from Brown's, Nos. 13 and 14 New-Bond-st., London, of elegant styles. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
ART SALE.
Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 9 and 10, at 7½ o'clock, the private collection of paintings belonging to Colonel James McKaye, New-York, a number of paintings sold by order of executors, &c., &c., embracing specimens of D. Huntington, Church, Kensett, (three,) Whittredge, (four,) G. L. Brown, Cranch, Durand, J. M. Hart, William Hart, R. W. Weir, Bispham, Moulinet, Diaz, Jules Noel, Ed. Frere, Troyon, Hildebrandt, Hekking, Hubner, De Beaumont, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition, and to be sold without reserve.
No paintings received and offered for sale by auction on limits. All merchandise put up at auction by the undersigned will be sold to the highest bidder.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Comprising a choice and select collection of books—many in fine bindings; also will be sold a splendid black-walnut library table, a mahogany engraving stand, a music box, &c. The whole to be sold by auction without reserve at the Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, June 1, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Parties who cannot attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the Auctioneers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
BOOKSELLERS' STOCK IN JOB LOTS,
consisting in part of large lines of medical and surgical works, lexicons, Bibles, law books, Dickens' works in various styles and bindings, illustrated primers, musical works, masonic works, school books, French, Italian and German works, miscellaneous works, in sheep, calf and muslin bindings.
Also, 300 dozen assorted inks, stationery, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.
VELOCIPEDES.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on TUESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., 25 new and second-hand velocipedes of the best City build.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed from the country. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Barclay-st., a general assortment of the above goods. Also, a stock of a retailer, removed for convenience of sale, embracing one of the finest and best selected stocks ever offered at auction, all of which will be sold in lots to suit City or country retail trade. Goods carefully packed for shipping.

MEYER ELSAESSER, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE BY MEYER ELSAESSER, Auctioneer, of the good-will for one year, counter, shelves, and all the fixtures and furniture belonging to the lager-beer, billiard and lodge rooms, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 127 Columbia-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, MAY 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 13 8th-av., between Bank and 12th sts., Abingdon-square, New-York City, household furniture in good order, mahogany and painted chamber sets, walnut extension table and chairs, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.
Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Circulars.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—BY A WELL-QUALIFIED LADY, three young children to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem. Call or address Mrs. R. BELL, 127th-st., third door from 4th-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS: Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, and thoroughly conversant with the business, wishes a partner with capital to carry on the business of broker and banker. Address BROKER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., now doing a large cash business; will be sold low for cash. For particulars address C. G., Box 120 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. H. HINDLE, SANDFORD & BOICE,
AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE
BUILDING LOTS,
AT
RIVERSIDE,
IN THE THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF
PATERSON, N. J.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

The Riverside Land Improvement Company will offer for sale the most beautiful building lots in that growing city upon the above day, situated on the bend of the Passaic River, in the midst of a thriving population on the line of the Erie Railway; the line of a horse railroad leading directly through the city, and the terminus of the New-Jersey Western Railroad.

The terms will be most liberal to purchasers; seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one, two, or three years, at buyer's option.

A special train, via Erie Railway, will leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M., on day of sale.

Excursion tickets, free of charge, will be provided on application to S. A. McGREGOR, No. 195 Chambers-st., to ARCHIBALD WARREN, No. 9 Broad-st., New-York City, or LEWIS E. WOOD, Jersey City. Refreshments furnished on the ground.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CORNELIUS VAN WINKLE, President.
G. A. HOBART, Secretary.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.
In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 59 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.
The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.
The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.
Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal, Charleston, S. C.
Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.
FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BERGEN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.
ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell on MONDAY, May 31, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a first-class two and a half story frame French-roof residence, (filled in with brick,) with basement, built in the best manner by days' work; contains all modern improvements, water, gas, &c., with two lots of ground, situate on Magnolia-avenue, on the brow of Bergen Heights, in Hudson City, commanding a view of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, Staten Island and the surroundings; only a few minutes' walk from the horse-cars to Jersey City, Hoboken and Pavonia Ferries, either of which can be reached in twenty minutes; cars run day and night.
Terms—10 per cent. and auctioneers' fee on day of sale, and 40 per cent. in twenty days, when deed will be given; balance can remain on bond and mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—47 ACRES OF land, and two houses and outbuildings thereon, east side of Westchester County, one hour from City and one mile from depot; one house is an old-fashioned farm-house, in prime condition; the other modern, three stories high, with gas pipes and fixtures, bath-room, stationary wash-trays, range, hot and cold water, large piazza, architecture attractive, painting ornamental, just finished; roads, paths, trees, &c.; garden made; some of the land is level and smooth, and some broken and picturesque; one large and one small stream of water runs through the land. Will be sold or rented all together or in parcels to suit.
S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE AT Lake View Station, City of Paterson, N. J., on the line of the Erie. Valuable property of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company, embracing 800 choice villa sites and six desirable residences, eligibly located on graded avenues, 70 to 120 feet in width; free from mosquitos and chills and fever; accessible by three trains daily, indirectly by seventeen trains to Paterson Station. Small proportion of purchase money cash, balance may remain. Particulars obtained on the premises, or address JAS. CROOKS, Pr., No. 265 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about seven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J., a modern-built Gothic house; eleven rooms; cellar under the house; with water-closets, bath-room, hot and cold water in the house; a large furnace in cellar; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, with six acres of land; river runs by the grounds. Price $15,000, ten per cent. of which can remain. For further particulars inquire of C. G. TILL, No. 84 Chambers-st., up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A beautiful place at Tarrytown; fine house, barn, ice-house, &c.; 2½ acres ground; high ground overlooking river; price $20,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage; photograph and particulars at my office. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Attorney, No. 14 Park-place.

$1,000.—TWO ACRE VILLA PLOTS, improved with fine trees, 20 miles from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey; three minutes from depot; neighborhood select; nuisances restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York, New-Jersey Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT FARM OF 140 ACRES, located within one-half mile of railroad station; one hour from New-York; the finest piece of property in the market for cutting up. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., No. 69 Liberty-st.

A FINE FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, under high cultivation, with a good house, at Closter, on the Northern Road; one hour from the City; price $12,000. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., No. 69 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE AT Montrose Station; finest location in Orange; 11 rooms; all conveniences; good stable; two acres in garden and lawn. For sale, or will be let for the season or year. Apply to W. KING, No. 108 Wall-st.

$6,000—NORTHERN RAILROAD of New-Jersey, ½ mile from Tappan Station; neat 3-acre place, two and a half story house; ten rooms; good outbuildings; fruit, shade and small lake on premises. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT THE VILlage of Cranford, N. J., a handsome residence with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Address S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health on the 1st day of June, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals at the block bounded by 40th and 41st sts., 11th-av. to North River.
ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Whole or part of a lot in Greed-Wood Cemetery. Address, stating location, price, &c., Box No. 3,429 New-York Post Office.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HONOR TO THE UNION DEAD,
GRAND RELIGIOUS AND FLORAL
MEMORIAL SERVICES
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 30,
BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Opening address by Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Minister to Spain.
Memorial sermon by Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, President U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Music by the Governor's Island Band. Appropriate singing by some of the best voices in the City.
Professor G. W. MORGAN, late organist at Grace Church, has kindly volunteered his services as organist.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; proscenium boxes, $10; private boxes, $6.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Tickets can be produced at Fifth-av., St. Nicholas, Metropolitan Hotels, at the music stores of Schuberth, Schirmer, Wm. A. Pond, Hall & Son, at 112 Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, and at the Academy of Music.
The box office will be open at the Academy of Music from Friday until Sunday night.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE.—A VERY elegant suite of four rooms, all large and connecting, looking directly upon the square, may be had for the Summer, with private table; location unsurpassed.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

TO LET—NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms and apartments, en suite or singly, with a first-class French board in a French family. References.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, without board.

A LADY WILL LET ELEGANT rooms to gentlemen or ladies. Only those willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need call or address No. 47 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 207 East 18th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board. References required.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; breakfast if desired. No. 57 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT House—First-class rooms, with board, en suite or single; Summer prices. No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., handsomely furnished, airy rooms, to let with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET FROM JUNE 1, a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor and one or more bedrooms, with table-d'hote or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE Fessenden House, one of the most elegant of the beautiful villas of this place, surrounded by fine grounds and picturesque drives, with convenient bathing and fishing, has just been opened for select company. Strict references given and required. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or at the house itself.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD PLAIN—ORANGE Junction, N. J., fifty minutes from Barclay-st. Pleasant rooms for families or gentlemen. Main-st., second house from Cherry-st., near depot, Orange Junction.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberal for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY BESIRABLE accommodations and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 21st of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD AT Elizabeth, N. J., can be pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Station. Address Mrs. S. M. C., Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.
The above hotel will be opened on the 15th of June next. This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cases of CANCER and DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS. The hotel is delightfully situated and will be first-class in every respect. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there a splendid drive of ten miles, with charming scenery on every side. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA,
Open Tuesday, June 1.
LELAND BROTHERS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; will open June 20. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT LUZERNE, N. Y.—A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer; contains six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, piazzas, and commands superb views of water and mountain scenery; two acres in lawn and extending down to the lake shore, and include ice-house, filled, butter-house, &c.; garden and stable finished; also servants and board if required; will be let to first-class parties only for very reasonable rent.
Also, the Dutchess cottage, furnished and found; three rooms; price $150 for the season; board at Wilcox's adjoining. Refer to Mr. WM. H. MOTT, office over the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., or to Mr. J. NELSON TAPPAN, office of KEAN, GILLERY & GERMOND, No. 36 Broad-st., or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the first-class four-story brown-stone English-basement house, No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $2,000 per annum. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A four-story English-basement house, fully furnished, situated near 45th-st. and Broadway, will be rented until May next at the reduced rent of $250 per month. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,126 Post Office.

TO LET—AT CATSKILL, RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—ALL THE modern improvements; in splendid stone house; finest section in the City; to small family; moderate rent. East 116th-st., fourth house east of 3d-av.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT HOUSE NO. 152 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES AND DESK-room in Broadway and in Cortlandt-st. to let. Inquire of JOHN BISSELL, Commissioner for all the States, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., first story, near Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANT STORES AND LOFTS in Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, 25x100 feet deep; will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE, A THREE-story and attic or four-story house, between 25th and 47th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Parties having such an one may hear of a good tenant by addressing W., Box No. 2,350 Post-office.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING
FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The management desires to announce that the last
SIX NIGHTS!
SIX NIGHTS!!
SIX NIGHTS!!!
of the season will be devoted to the performance of some of those
STANDARD INSTITUTIONS
of the
DRAMATIC ART,
with which the name and fame of
WALLACK'S THEATRE
is identified, and which now find an
EXCLUSIVE HOME
within its walls.

Still Waters Run Deep. Married Life. Masks & Faces.	The Old Comedies on Alternate Nights	Still Waters Run Deep. Married Life. Masks & Faces.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 31.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, having recovered from his long and severe indisposition, will make his reappearance on TUESDAY, June 1.

In consequence of the great preparation necessary for the production of the Lauri Troupe and the New Pantomime, there will be NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, June 5. The day performances will be resumed on the Saturday following, and continued till further notice.

The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated
LAURI TROUPE,
who will appear MONDAY EVENING, June 7, in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director....................J. GRAU.
Closing Opera Bouffe season limited to a few nights, which will include the benefit of several leading artists.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) May 31,
Last night of Offenbach's famous and successful LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,)
with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Guerettl, Rizarell, Genot, Bourgoin, Bageard, V. Maurice.
On TUESDAY, JUNE 1—First time in America of Herve's chef d'œuvre,
CHILPERIC,
which will be produced with great splendor and perfection, and a cast embracing the entire company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor....................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.

A GRAND ORGAN
EXHIBITION AND CONCERT
Will be given in the New Broad-st. Baptist Church, Broad-st., corner of Pearl, Elizabeth, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1869.
PROF. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
of New-York,
will preside at the new organ, built by Odell Bros., of 42d-st., New-York, and present some of his new and select pieces, assisted by Mrs. Josie Johnson, Soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, Alto; Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor; Mr. G. J. Faucher, Director
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the principal stores in the city.

DE GARMO'S ROOMS.
To rent low during the Summer term or by the day, night or week, the large hall, No. 82 5th-av., known as De Garmo's Dancing Hall, for weddings, fairs, private concerts, exhibitions or any first-class entertainments, together with dressing-rooms, hat-rooms, supper-room, &c. Also the two elegant parlors, well known as the exhibition-rooms of the "Old Oaken Bucket." Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, or OSCAR SMITH, No. 82 5th-av.

FINE ARTS.

A RARE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN Photographs of Ancient and Modern Rome and the Rhine just received, on exhibition and for sale at W. CONNELL'S looking-glass and picture-frame establishment, No. 719 6th-av., corner 41st-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS ON consignment for one of the finest galleries in the City; guarantee is given that they will be seen by a great many visitors every day, and that they will stand a good chance of being sold. Address ART, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Harlem on SUNDAY, May 30, every hour from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st., each way. Fare each way 15 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8½, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.
Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6¼ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

1869.
LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at....................4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at....................7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way....................$1 00
Excursion tickets....................1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
W. PAUL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
JAMES FISK, Jr....................Proprietor
L. BENEDICK....................Stage Manager
E. COLONNE....................Musical Director

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with a general demand on the part of the public, the Director is happy to announce that
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
TOSTEE
TOSTEE
TOSTEE
will make
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, in a round of her most celebrated characters. The programme will consist of the
SECOND ACT GRAND DUCHESSE,
SECOND ACT BELLE HELENE,
THIRD ACT BARBE-BLEUE.
TOSTEE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
During the performance a
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION,
arranged by Sig. Novissimo, will be performed by
MLLE. BONFANTI
AND
CORPS DE BALLET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr....................Proprietor
L. BENEDICK....................Stage Manager
E. COLONNE....................Musical Director

ON TUESDAY, June 1,
Offenbach's latest and celebrated work
LA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. IRMA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AND PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AUJAC. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
With
A BRILLIANT CAST,
comprising
IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG,
AUJAC, THE CHARMING TENOR,
LEDUC AND LAGRIFFOUL, THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
and the best members of this celebrated company.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 3,
BARBE-BLEUE.
IRMA AND AUJAC.
On both evenings a
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION,
by
MLLE. BONFANTI,
M. NOVISSIMO,
and
CORPS DE BALLET.

The sale of seats commences at the Academy box office on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Benefit of the popular tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear on MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS;
OR,
LOVE AND PRIDE,
introducing
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR......as......PAULINE,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Miss FANNY MORANT as Mme. DESCHAPELLES
The play is produced for the first time at this Theatre, after careful and elaborate preparation, with
New Scenery, by Messrs. Lewis and Witham;
New Costumes, by Thomas Joyce;
New Properties, by Deuel and Assistants;
New Machinery, by Dunne and Assistants, and with a full and efficient cast.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."

THE TAMMANY.
LEONARD GROVER, MANAGING DIRECTOR
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
THE LEFFINGWELL. THE LEFFINGWELL.
GUSHING CLORINDA LEFFINGWELL,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
See LEFFINGWELL for the
LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.
THE GREAT LEFFINGWELL SPECIALTY,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
LEFFINGWELL EVERY EVENING.
ZANFRETTI'S COMIC PANTOMIME.
NEW BALLETS BY MLLE. BARETTA.
MLLE. ZULEILA,
The Queen of Gymnasts,
in her UNPARALLELED FEAT.
CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.
PUNCH AND JUDY,
AND ALL THE OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
ADMISSION....................FIFTY CENTS

THIRD
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.
SIXTY VOICES.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, MAY 31.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50c. extra; at the Hall and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the Society are requested to attend a general meeting, which will take place on MONDAY, 31st, at 8 o'clock P. M., at L. DELMONICO'S, 14th-st. and 5th-av. By order of the Committee.
C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF SYLVAN GROVE LODGE, No. 275, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, on MONDAY, May 31, at 9½ A. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Thos. H. Gaynor. By order of the W. M.
GEO. B. LITTLE, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte. 120 books now ready.
Chopin's Valses, complete....................50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs....................50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes....................50c.
La Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte....50c.
Verdi's Rigoletti, complete, for piano-forte....50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644 (Over Savings Bank,) Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

CHOICE BARGES, STEAMBOATS and groves for excursion parties, by applying early to BLOOMER & CO., No. 243 Front-st., or J. H. COTTINGHAM, No. 104 West-st., corner of Liberty. Best of accommodation guaranteed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a young Englishman, either City or country; thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish five years' reference from last employer. Call or address for three days, TAYLOR, No. 637 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, CAPABLE woman, with good references, to do washing and ironing, or go out house-cleaning. Ask for Mrs. ARMSTRONG, 417 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE; just disengaged; best families' and physicians' references; would have no objection to go as child's nurse. Address G., Box No. 4,450 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED nurses for the sick can constantly be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

GOOD SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS wishing to get good situations in first-class families, apply to Mrs. SANDS, No. 203 East 31st-st., one door from 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH THE highest credentials, a civil position on an ocean steamer; will pay a bonus of $100. Address NEPTUNE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by a steady and honest man; well recommended. Address T. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent governess, to go to Missouri; one who can give lessons on the piano. Address, with references, S. F. JOHNSON, Box No. 139 Post Office.

SERVANTS.—SERVANTS WANTED AT No. 203 East 31st-st. All good servants who want good places apply to Mrs. SANDS, as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Jas. Fisk, Jr....Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure....Manager
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW PLAY.
Throngs turned away; repeated recalls before the curtain; telling effect of great scenes; tableaux thrice encored; costumes and scenery (from Paris models) pronounced matchless. "Standing room only."
PATRIE. | Sardou's Grand Heroic Play, in | PATRIE.
PATRIE. | 8 Tableaux. Expressly transla- | PATRIE.
PATRIE. | ted by H. A. Delille, Esq. | PATRIE.
Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. G. H. CLARK, Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Messrs. Carden, Loveday, Hall, McIntyre, Cook, Beekman, Johnson, Bilby, Eaves, Miss Egberts, Miss Everett. 1. The Fatal Scar; 2. The Menace; 3. The Conspiracy; 4. The Betrayal; 5. The Defeat; 6. The Dagger; 7. The Clue; 8. Retribution. "PATRIE" MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway.
Coolest and best ventilated theatre in the City.
A GREAT HIT AND CROWDED HOUSES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS TO SEE THE GREAT BURLESQUE OF
IXION, IXION, IXION,
IXION, IXION, IXION, IXION,
WITH ITS UNAPPROACHABLE CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Little JENNY WILLMORE......The Original Ixion
Miss LIZZIE WILLMORE........The Original Juno
Mr. FELIX ROGERS..........The Original Minerva
JUPITER....................Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
APOLLO....................Miss EMILY PITT
GANYMEDE....................Mr. J. C. DUNN
BACCHUS....................Mr. BELOIT RYAN
MERCURY..............Miss MINNIE JACKSON
CUPID....................Miss MARY PITT
VENUS..............Miss ANNIE CAMPION
MARS..............Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.
Misses BETTY and EMILY RIGL in a new dance.
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN in a superb farce.
IXION MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE MOST ORIGINAL AND CHARACTERISTIC SENSATIONAL DANCERS.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE
are now introduced in
GEO. L. FOX'S NEW
SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES to witness the Grand Spetacular, Burlesque and Pantomime,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, ROBINSON CRUSOE,
which is presented for the accommodation of families
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, EVENING, at the following popular prices: MATINEE.—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1. All other parts of the house, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. EVENING.—To family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquet, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE FISHER.
GREAT LOCAL DRAMA OF THE
THREE FAST MEN.
MISS FISHER IN NINE CHARACTERS.
Miss AMY FITZGERALD, | EVERY INCH
Miss SUSAN HUDSON. | A SAILOR.
Wednesday evening—Benefit of Miss Rachel Denvil.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st.—adjoining the Academy of Music—14th-st.
THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
DAN BRYANT,
the world-renowned Comedian, with
The favorite DAVE REED,
in their inimitable Challenge Dance.
UNSWORTH will make
a few remarks about "CUBA."
NELSE SEYMOUR
as the Charming Elongated "Cupid."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR
MEMORIAL CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1869.
The gentlemen of the Committee are requested to meet at Irving Hall on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29, at 5 P. M., to complete the final arrangements.
W. STUART, Chairman.
THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.
Gen. WM. HALL,
THEODORE HAGEN,
WILLIAM STEINWAY, } Active Committee.
ALBERT H. WOOD,
L. F. HARRISON,

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING.
1869.
JEROME PARK.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
MATCH DAY, JUNE 2.
FOUR RACES.
REGULAR MEETING.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5—FIVE RACES.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8—FOUR RACES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.
POOLS will be sold by Major W. C. BARKER at the Subscription Rooms, No. 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also, at the Course each day of races.
First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock.
Admission to Field....................50 cents.
To Field and Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets may be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course. A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
The scholars of the late Professor Hamilton's Horse-training School have made arrangements for giving a benefit to Mrs. HAMILTON, who is left in poor circumstances, on MONDAY EVENING, May 31, at the Amphitheatre, corner of 43d-st and Broadway. Everything will be done to make it an agreeable entertainment. Performances by the wonderful trick horses, and two vicious horses will be broken in presence of the audience by Professor Wortman, a gentleman of experience, who has been with Professor Hamilton for years. Tickets may be had of the scholars and of the Agent, W. JAMES BECK, at the building.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....................June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....................June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................June 17
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..Saturday, June 5
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL....Saturday, June 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, July 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail June 9.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER AUStrian bark *Figlio Maggiore*, from Marseilles, are hereby notified not to sign any average bond, or other document, unless presented by us or our authorized agents; nor to pay freight, or surrender their permits to, or in any way acquiesce in, or sanction the proceedings of the Master, or any one acting under him, against which both the insurers and ourselves have already protested, and which will not be sanctioned.
F. VIETOR & ACHELIS,
Agents of Charterers and Consignees of the vessel.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM yacht JOSEPHINE HOEY, now out in the dock at the foot of 13th-st.; will be put in complete order and warranted to steam ten to twelve miles per hour; length, 56 feet; breadth on decks, 13 feet. Apply at No. 71 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

CARRIAGES—HARNESS—CARRIAGES.
IMMENSE STOCK.
Great reduction in prices at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Pastoral Letter to the Presbyteries on Reunion.

The Reformed Churches of Bohemia—Struggles Against the Papacy.

Invitation to the Southern Presbyteries.

New School Assembly—Ninth Day.

The Moderator called the General Assembly to order at the usual hour.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, from the Joint Committee on Reunion which met in the Mission House in Philadelphia, in January last, asked that that Committee be continued. The request was granted.

Rev. Dr. FISHER said that the General Assembly of 1868 appointed a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of army and navy chaplaincies. He moved that this Assembly appoint a committee of five to confer with similar committees from other bodies to secure from Congress such action as it may deem best in this particular. He desired to see this committee get in conjunction with those from the Methodist and Baptist denominations for the furtherance of the object contemplated. The motion was carried.

The representatives from the Reformed Church of Bohemia, Rev. Dr. CASPAR and Rev. Dr. VON JARDIE, (upper counselor,) were then introduced. Dr. CASPAR addressed the assembly in English, which he speaks in the most grammatical manner and with only a slight foreign accent. He gave a summarized history of the Church in his country and of the persecutions endured in its defence since its foundation in 1618. For 150 years, he said, no man was allowed to profess the Gospel in Bohemia, owing to the despotism exercised there by the Church of Rome. During that time there was a continual struggle for religious liberty against the power of the Papacy, and in the land sanctified by the martyrdom of HUSS this struggle was kept up until the very Bohemian nation was made to disappear in consequence of Romish triumph. The Jesuits took the lead in this matter. When the rooting out of "heresy" in Europe was determined on by the Papal power, the Jesuits raised the battle cry "*A Bohemia incipiatur*," and they were relentless in their efforts to destroy the faith. The Reformed Church in Bohemia now lacked almost everything. It wanted ministers, and schools for educating men for the ministry. The doctor appealed to the Assembly to give its aid and support to the cause of Christianity in the land of Huss, and the blessings rendered it would flow back again to this great Protestant nation in the future.

Dr. VON JARDIE followed, in German, his address being translated to the Assembly by Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, N. J. He spoke of the Romish yoke being now thrown off in Bohemia and freedom guaranteed to all religious denominations, for which freedom he heartily thanked God. They wanted in that country now traveling preachers, not only to keep their own scattered flocks together, but also to penetrate into the Romish fold and win souls to Christ. They had about 80,000 souls in their Reformed communion, divided into sixty congregations, and ministered to by about sixty clergymen. They had taken the initiative step toward providing the country with Protestant teachers and ministers, and had hoped to complete their principal institution for the training of teachers so that the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of JOHN HUSS might be celebrated therein on the 6th of July next, but he feared that the poverty of the people would prevent.

The Moderator replied briefly to these addresses, assuring the delegates of the sympathy entertained for their Reformed Church by the Presbyterians in America. The latter regarded their Bohemian brethren as holding the fore-front of the battle in the struggle now being waged between truth and error.

Rev. WM. E. MOORE moved that the subject matter of the addresses be referred to a special Committee to report thereon. Carried.

The Mileage Committee reported, through Elder FERRY, its Chairman, the receipts and expenditures of the Assembly, the balance on hand being $2,067 24. The Committee recommended that a special assessment of four cents per member be levied on the Presbyteries for defraying the expenses of the coming General Assembly in Pittsburg, Penn. The report was adopted.

The Chair announced the following Committees: On the Wants of the Church in Bohemia, Rev. Dr. D. W. POOR, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. R. B. BOOTH, of New-York, and Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Philadelphia. On the Chaplaincies in the United States Army and Navy, Rev. Dr. S. W. FISHER, of Utica; Rev. Dr. ED. F. HATFIELD, of New-York, and Mr. EDWARD MILLER.

The following representatives from religious organizations then addressed the Assembly, setting forth the claims of their bodies on the sympathy and support of Presbyterian Christians: Rev. Dr. R. B. BOOTH, Rev. Dr. PRIME and Rev. Dr. FISHER, from the American and Foreign Evangelical Alliance; Rev. Dr. CUYLER, from the National Temperance Society, and Rev. Dr. ATTERBURY and Mr. NORMAN WHITE, from the New-York Sabbath Observance Committee.

A dispatch was read from the Synod of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, now in session in Newark, Ohio, congratulating the Assembly on the near reunion of the Presbyterian Church and the progress of Christian work throughout the nation.

On motion of Rev. Dr. J. F. STEARNS, the stated clerk was directed to forward a suitable telegram in response, expressive of the sentiments of this Assembly.

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Presbyterian body to watch the progress of Romanism here, and to resist the insidious efforts of Roman Catholics to obtain control in this country. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Old School Assembly, certifying that that body had approved of the resolution, passed yesterday, authorizing the Committee on Reunion and the two Moderators to issue a pastoral letter to the Presbyteries, urging them to approve the plan of reunion. Ordered on file.

The matter of appointing a day of prayer for the preservation of peace between the United States and England was made the special order for Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.; and the communication from the Reformed Church in America, as to the holding of a National Evangelical Council, for 12 M. on the same day.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, to whom was referred the resolution respecting the attendance of church members at the opera and theatre, and their participation in the social dance, reported that in view of the past action of the Assembly in 1865, it is inexpedient to give the matter further consideration. The report was ordered to be docketed for discussion thereon.

After closing prayer had been offered by Rev. Mr. EDDY, the Assembly adjourned to meet on Monday, at 9:30 A. M.

The Old School—Ninth Day.

A dispatch from the Synod of Welsh Calvanistic Methodists, in session at Newark, Ohio, was read by Rev. Dr. RODGERS, and Mr. HENRY DAY was authorized to prepare a reply, with the text, "Come with us and we will do thee good."

Rev. S. F. GREER then introduced the subject of decorating the soldiers' graves, and said that the Committee of which he was Chairman had conferred with the Soldiers' Committee, but had utterly failed to effect any change of day for the ceremony. He presented the following resolutions, which were read, and temporarily laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Assembly has learned with the deepest sorrow, that in utter disregard of the feelings and protestations of the Christian portion of this city and community, it has been determined that the ceremony of decorating the graves of the fallen soldiers shall be performed upon the holy Sabbath.

Resolved, That this Assembly does most earnestly and solemnly protest against this action as an unnecessary and sinful desecration of the Sabbath, and as encouraging the systematized effort which is being made in many portions of our land to destroy the sanctity and authority of the holy day.

Resolved, That while this Assembly thus protests against this observance on the Sabbath, they yield to none in their respect for our honored dead, and they are willing to admit that the mere ceremony of scattering a few flowers upon the graves may not be inconsistent with the sanctity of the day; but they protest against it because of the scenes of violence and disorder, and excesses of every kind, that will necessarily be connected with it, because it will greatly interrupt the services of the sanctuary, and because it excludes all Christian people from the privilege of participating in the ceremony.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, of this City, Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Missions, made a report from which the following statistics are taken:

The whole number of missionaries in commission last year was 546.

The number of churches and missionary stations wholly or in part supplied (as far as reported) by our missionaries is 824.

The number of newly-organized churches is 60.

The number of admissions on examination is 2,792, and on certificate, 1,930; making a total admission of 4,722.

The number in communion with churches connected with the Board is 26,078.

The number of Sabbath schools is 450; of teachers, 3,866, and of scholars, 30,245.

The number of baptisms is 2,683.

Of the 546 missionaries who have been in commission during the year, 130 have sent in no special report for the Assembly—more than one-fourth of the whole number; consequently we must increase all the returns one-fourth to make them correct.

The appropriations made to missionaries from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, were $113,749.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, was $157,222 23, to which add balance on hand March 1, 1868, $19,443 99; making the available resources of the Board during the year, $176,666 22.

The payments during the year were $115,848 09; leaving a balance in the Treasury on March 1, 1869, of $60,848 13. The amount due the missionaries at the same date was $12,500, leaving an unexpended balance of $48,348 13.

Dr. MUSGRAVE, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, made an explanation of its affairs, in which he complimented the pastor and congregation of the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street church, saying that they had contributed $20,000 to the funds at one single collection.

Rev. ALBERT WILLIAMS, of San Francisco, and Rev. JAMES J. MCDONALD, of Stockton, Cal., urged the importance of more efforts for the Pacific Coast. Mr. WILLIAMS believed that the sum for domestic missions should be increased to five millions. The consideration of the report was postponed until next week.

Rev. A. E. TAYLOR submitted a series of resolutions extending a Christian salutation to the Presbyterian Church of the Southern States, and expressing for it the most fraternal feelings, and making an appeal to the Assembly of that Church to unite with the Presbyterian Church of the North.

After listening to addresses from Rev. Drs. VON TARDY and CASPAR, delegates from the Evangelical Reformed Church of Bohemia, giving a description of religious affairs in their country, the Assembly joined in prayer with Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, and finally adjourned till Monday morning.

THE CLARK CASE.

The Suspicion of Poison Dissipated—Statement of the Attending Physician.

Coronor FLYNN and Dr. SHINE made considerable progress, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. MARY ANN DORR CLARK, who died in a very sudden manner on the 21st inst., at her residence, No. 344 West Fifty-first-street, under the care of Dr. H. THATCHER SEARS, of No. 257 West Fifty-second-street. It was stated in yesterday's TIMES that Dr. SEARS had given a certificate in the case, stating the cause of death to be acute meningitis, and that the Board of Health had granted a permit for burial. The action of the Coroner was induced at the request of Dr. HARRIS, who stated that a sister of Mrs. CLARK had applied to him for assistance in the matter, that she had stated that she had good and sufficient cause for suspecting that her sister's death had been produced by poison administered by certain persons who are interested in the distribution of property left by the deceased. Dr. SHINE made several inquiries in the case prior to any decided action in exhuming the remains of Mrs. CLARK. He found that Dr. SEARS had acted in consultation with several other physicians, all of whom heartily indorsed his course of treatment, and that Mrs. CLARK's death had probably resulted from miasmatic poison received into her system while nursing her husband, who died a few weeks ago. Agreeably to the suggestion of Coroner FLYNN and his deputy, the attending physician, Dr. SEARS, wrote out a detailed history of the case, in order that it might be properly understood. As a matter of justice to Dr. SEARS, we append his statement in full:

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

Dr. Shine, Deputy Coroner:

SIR: At your request I will give you, in brief, a statement that I trust will be satisfactory, and prove conclusively that Mrs. CLARK's death was the result of natural causes, and not from external agents, as her sister would have it.

This Mrs. CLARK had recently taken care of her husband, who died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Her physicians, Drs. PEASLEE and JANVRIN, thought his disease complicated by miasmatic poisonings, contracted while traveling in the South for his health.

The history of the case is as follows: I was called in haste, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of May, to see Mrs. CLARK at her residence. I found Dr. HERMAN SMITH, of Fifty-first-street, who had also been sent for. We both examined her carefully, and learned that the day previous she had had a chill, and, not feeling well, she was requested to send for a physician, but this she declined doing, and of her own accord took a dose of cathartic pills which produced several evacuations during the night; she complained of feeling weak, and about 5 A. M. became insensible, and in this condition we found her; skin cold, pulse rapid and feeble, breathing slightly stertorous and rapid, the pupils of the eyes regular and acting slightly on opening and shutting the lids; we both concluded that there was some depressing cause acting on the nervous system, and began our treatment accordingly, by giving quinine in full doses, counter irritation applied over the spine and to the extremities; these means appeared to do well, for at 9 A. M. she had partially roused, the skin was warmer, the circulation more active, the conjunctiva more sensitive; she could be partially roused, and then recognized one or more of her relatives in the sick-room.

At 11 o'clock A. M. she had an attack of purging and vomiting, and again passed into a comatose condition; at this time Dr. PEASLEE was summoned; the doctor was out of town and Dr. JANVRIN came in his place, also Dr. HUSTED; both coincided in our diagnosis.

About this hour, (11 A. M.,) purpurie spots began to appear on the extremities, abdomen and thorax; she died in a comatose condition at about 6 P. M.; the urine was examined by heat and nitric acid; there were slight traces of albumen in it, not sufficient to account for her symptoms; a *post-mortem* examination was requested, to which her brother-in-law, Mr. G. D. CLARK, politely assented; Drs. STEPHEN ROGERS, BLISS, SMITH, JANVRIN and myself were present, and several other physicians were invited; the *post-mortem* examination was made twenty-one hours after death; vigor mortis well marked; the dark purpurie spots were examined microscopically; the blood was effused under the integument; the calvarium being removed, we found the drachnoid slightly opaque, also a few spots of lymph on it; there was congestion on the external surface of the brain, and in the ventricles; the brain itself appeared healthy; the kidneys were examined and appeared healthy, but congested; the lungs, heart and stomach were not examined, as we felt we had discovered in the brain a pathological condition sufficient to account for death; whether the poison acting on the system was the result of malaria, in the early manifestations of some form of eruptive disease, or typhus fever, is a matter for conjecture only.

Her treatment was the result of consultation, in which there was no dissenting voice. Dry cups and counter irritation to relieve the congested brain; stimulants, quinia and brandy to assist nature to relieve itself from depressing influences that seemed to overwhelm the nerve power. Not a particle of suspicion was attached to any one. Mr. G. D. CLARK, her brother-in-law, did all he possibly could, and he regrets, as I most seriously do myself, that suspicions should be attached to any one. At the same time he courts the fullest inquiry, and is surprised these questions did not arise before interment. I have written this out as fully as I thought the case required. The history is written in a hurried manner. Pressing engagements must be my excuse that I do not give it more in detail.

I have the honor to remain respectfully yours,
H. THATCHER SEARS, M. D.

It is understood that the Coroner will not proceed any further in the matter, as Dr. SEARS' explanation is deemed quite satisfactory, and that the case is simply a private quarrel among the relatives of the deceased.

The Responsibilities and Rights of Physicians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case of the alleged death by poison of the late Mrs. CLARK, having been disposed of by the Coroner in such a manner as to remove all suspicion from the case, I desire to offer a few suggestions as to the conduct of future cases, of a similar character, with the view of avoiding disagreeable, not to say injurious, effects upon private and professional character.

The first fact in this case to which I will call attention is, that the deceased was attended by several regular and most respectable physicians; that the physician in charge is accepted and enrolled in the list of physicians in good professional standing, and therefore his certificate of cause of death cannot be questioned so far as relates to his judgment. His judgment in a case may be erroneous, but no physician or public officer has a right to charge him of error without first notifying him.

In the case in question the physician certified as to the cause of death, but upon the representation of an irresponsible, ignorant party, the Health Officer, in full knowledge of the professional standing of the physician, and without notifying him, ignored the certificate and called the attention of the Coroner to the case, with a statement of opinion that it was a proper one for investigation by that authority.

The effect of this procedure on the part of the Sanitary Superintendent was to expose several of our best citizens to public suspicion of grave criminal character, in a case where a moment's interview with the physician of the deceased would have rendered every point perfectly clear to that officer. Not only that, but the judgment and honesty of the physician signing the certificate was thereby publicly questioned, and the certificate declared a fraud—a very grave professional offence, which might have been just as easily avoided, by seeking information where the truth only could be obtained, viz.: from the physician in charge of the case. From him the Coroner finally obtained the information, upon which he based his decision that there was no cause for the grave charges in the matter, but it was too late to prevent the public scandal.

I have but one suggestion to make, which has been foreshadowed in the preceding remarks, viz.: that in future, when charges of this character implicate any physician of acknowledged character and good standing, the health authorities first ask for his knowledge in the case, before turning it over to the Coroners and other tribunals. X.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

Gang of Juvenile Burglars Arrested.

WILLIAM KELLAHER, MICHAEL MCGRATH, THOS. COLLAY and DENNIS MCGRATH, all boys of tender age but precocious experience, were arrested yesterday by Officer DUNNE, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of burglary. It appears that on Sunday night last these young scamps, together with DENNIS GILLEN and PATRICK SMITH, entered the new building No. 100 Worth-street, and gained in that way access to the roof of the building Nos. 326 and 328 Broadway, occupied by W. C. BROWNING & Co., clothiers. They then broke open the scuttle and on entering the building carried off three pieces of cloth and sixteen pair of pantaloons, valued at $228. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, when the detective stated that KELLAHER had confessed his share of the burglary and implicated all of the others. On the complaint of JOHN ANGUS, a member of the despoiled firm, the accused were remanded for trial.

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S VENGEANCE.

Felonious Assault on the Superintendent of Police.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS NAUGHTON, an ex-member of the Metropolitan Police, who had been appointed on the force on the recommendation of Ex-Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD, and dismissed Sept. 3, 1867, for intoxication and neglect of duty, called at the Central Office and inquired for Superintendent KENNEDY. Officer WEBB, who was on duty in the corridor, inquired his business, when NAUGHTON stated that he merely wished to see the Superintendent on a matter of private business, so he was allowed to pass into the office of Mr. KENNEDY, though Officer WEBB followed him in, as he suspected from the man's actions that he meant mischief. As soon as NAUGHTON entered the Superintendent's room Mr. KENNEDY advanced toward him to hear his business, when the visitor produced a short club, similar to those worn by the Police in the daytime, which he had carried concealed in his sleeve, and without a word immediately aimed a blow at Mr. KENNEDY's head. The intended victim dodged the blow and received the weapon on his shoulder, sustaining a severe bruise therefrom. The assailant was at once arrested by Officer WEBB, who locked him up until a later hour, when he was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, by Sergeant KELSO. The Magistrate, on the complaint of Mr. KENNEDY, committed the prisoner for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of bail. His object was to obtain revenge for his dismissal, though why he selected the Superintendent for his victim is unknown.

THE FOURTH WARD AFFRAY.

The Three Spanish Sailors Arrested—How They Were Discovered.

It will be recollected that on Monday night last PETER BURNS and WILLIAM BRADLEY were dangerously wounded by Spanish sailors in Oak-street. The assailants made their escape, and the two wounded men staggered into the Fourth Ward Police Station in search of medical aid. They were subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, at the instance of Dr. ARMSTRONG, where they remain in an extremely critical condition.

The first clue to the identity of the perpetrators was the fact that the Police of the Fourth Ward happened to learn of two Spanish sailors recently enlisted in the United States Navy, who were in irons at the Navy-yard for misconduct. Further investigation showing that these men were probably two of the murderous gang, so application was made to Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday morning for a warrant for the arrest of MICHAEL MARTINEZ and FRANK RODRIGUEZ, the sailors in question, and both of the men were surrendered by the naval authorities to Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Ward, who forthwith escorted them to the Oak-street Police-station, where they were locked up, after a partial identification by the eye-witnesses to the affray.

The other man was then to be looked for, and the search fortunately proved a very brief and successful one. Captain THORNE happened to remember that JESSE GOSSLER, a sailor, had been arrested on Tuesday by Officer SULLIVAN, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having made a murderous assault upon MARGARET MOORE, with a formidable Japanese clasp-knife. It appears that the prisoner was intoxicated, and quarreled with the complainant, when he produced the knife and threatened to use it. The woman escaped from GOSSLER and caused his arrest. The officer, on searching his prisoner, found on his person a knife of the Malay or Creese pattern, the blade being fully ten inches in length and a formidable weapon. When arraigned before Judge DOWLING, at the Tombs on Wednesday, the accused was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

He was duly convicted of having carried a concealed and unlawful weapon, and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. As everything pointed suspicion against GOSSLER, a visit was made yesterday to the island by Officer DORSEY, and several of the eye-witnesses fully identified GOSSLER as the man who had stabbed the two men now in hospital. In this case also the prisoner was immediately surrendered to the officer, and by him lodged in the Station-house.

The case will probably come before Justice DOWLING to-day, and subsequently before a Coroner, in order that the *ante-mortem* statements of the victims may be obtained for future use. There seems to be no doubt that the three prisoners under arrest are the men who committed the assault, and that the terrible knife found on GOSSLER's person is the weapon with which the wounds were inflicted.

THE FIGLIA MAGGIORE.

Wrecking Operations on the Sunken Vessel—Description of the Divers and the Apparatus.

The ship *Figlia Maggiore*, sunk on Tuesday morning by the *Russia*, lays off Castle Garden submerged to the tops of her lower masts. Fifteen minutes after she went down the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company had a steamer on the spot to render assistance if possible. The wreck was then put into their hands by the consignees, SLOCOVITCH & Co., since which time seventy men have been employed from dawn until dark, stripping her of rigging and making preparations for the discharge of her cargo, which, it is feared, is very much damaged. A description of the freight has already been given in the TIMES, although it was forgotten to mention $100,000 worth of madder. None of the cargo has been lost except some shoals of corks floating over the Bay, a prize for speculating boatmen. Alongside of the sunken craft lies the *Lackawanna*, on board of which is the air-pumping apparatus; on the east lies the *Ida Grant*, with steam-engines for elevating purposes. The *Jane* sloop is the freight-receiving vessel, and also the resting place of those who stay by the wreck all night.

For some days past divers SULLIVAN, MCNULTY and HAGGERTY have been engaged with two others in striving to get at the cargo, but owing to the vessel being sunk in a swash where two tideways meet, their task has been an arduous one, and their efforts have not been marked by any very great success. But sixty tons of miscellaneous goods have been raised within the last two days. This is not much, but when we consider that every particle of it had to be broken out and slung fathoms beneath the water's surface by men who had to carry 136 pounds more than their own weight, in order to keep them below, we cannot pronounce it very slow work. The tide also is a great hindrance to the operation, to obviate which bulkheads are to be built next week around the vessel.

While on board the *Lackawanna* we had an opportunity of seeing the divers at work. Their dress is a rubber garment covered with canvas extending from neck to the feet, on which are heavy boots with leaden soles, weighing eighteen pounds each; on their heads they wore helmets with three latticed windows, one in front and one on each side. From its top is a rubber pipe connected with the air pump on the *Lackawanna*, at which two men work all day long. The slightest inattention to this pneumatic machine would be fraught with the direst results to the diver below. At the back of each diver's helmet is another pipe for the escape of foul air. Over the men's shoulders are fixed broad brass collars, attached to which, before and behind, are two weights forty pounds each. Around the diver's body is a rope or life-line, which is held by a man perched in the crosstrees of the *Figlia*. The diver is lowered down and has to grope his way in the vessel's hold until he finds some movable article, to which he hooks on the tackle in his hand, and it is hoisted up by the steam-engine on board the *Jane*. The divers say they are knocked over very often by pieces of loose cork, but they sustain no injury. They are also swept through the vessel's hold by the undercurrent with fearful rapidity, but fortunately escape hurt. Truly, nerve, judgment, nautical skill and courage are requisite in a good diver. Their average wages are $250 a month, and there are but twelve divers in New-York.

The vessel will not be raised in less than three or four weeks, and the cost of the whole affair, discharging, raising and repairing will be at least $150,000.

Extraordinary Abortion Case—The Victim Pockets Her Own Funeral Expenses—$20,000 Damages.

A very interesting case occupied the attention of Judge MCCUNN, in the Superior Court, on Friday. In the month of August last a young woman, ANNA BRUN, was hired by CHRISTIAN H. LILIENTHAL to fill the capacity of a laundry maid at his country residence, near Yonkers; that Mr. LILIENTHAL frequently entered the laundry-room and engaged in a pleasant conversation with the new laundry maid, and in the course of a month or so, during the absence of Mrs. LILIENTHAL, and while the children and domestics were taking a stroll, Mr. LILIENTHAL took a bottle of wine into the laundry, and induced the laundry-maid to drink freely, and when she went upstairs to her room to make her toilet for the evening Mr. LILIENTHAL followed her, and committed an indecent assault upon her; that, in compliance with his earnest request, and upon the assurance that she should be handsomely provided, she said nothing to the family relative to what had occurred, and permitted Mr. LILIENTHAL to continue his intimacy with her. Finding herself *enciente*, it was deemed advisable for her to come to the City. Accommodations were accordingly hired for her at No. 200 Bleecker-street, and subsequently at No. 127 East Houston-street. Three boxes of pills were bought by Mr. LILIENTHAL, and given to her, with a view of producing abortion. She took a portion, and they made her very ill, but failed for a time to have the desired effect. Mr. LILIENTHAL then took the complainant to a physician, and consulted with him relative to producing an abortion, but the physician, after making himself acquainted with the true state of affairs, declined to have anything to do in the matter. Mr. LILIENTHAL then gave the complainant $150, wherewith to defray the cost of having an abortion produced upon her, by any one she might employ for that purpose, and in order that his name might not be brought in question he gave her a further sum of $100 to defray her funeral expenses, in case she should die under the operation. The pills eventually accomplished their object, and Miss BRUN pocketed the money she had got for doctors' fees and funeral expenses. No sooner had Miss BRUN fairly got out of the scrape than she resolved to discontinue all intimacy with her seducer, whereupon the latter declined to fulfill the promise he had made complainant to let her have $3,000 to commence some kind of business with. Under these circumstances she commenced an action for damages to the amount of $20,000. Upon that complaint an order of arrest was issued and the defendant held to bail. Mr. SPEAR, counsel for defendant, moved to have the case referred instead of going before a jury. Mr. SNEBLY, counsel for plaintiff, objected to that course, and Judge MCCUNN took the papers and reserved his decision.

COOPER UNION COMMENCEMENT.

Condition of the Departments and Number of Students—Presentation of Prizes and Diplomas.

The tenth annual commencement took place last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which was filled to overflowing by an interested audience. The exercises consisted of orations by JOSEPH P. SMYTH, (valedictory,) M. J. CLARKE, (salutatory,) A. A. GRIFFIN and ROBERT MAYNICKE, singing by the Free Vocal Music Class, music by Eben's Orchestra, the reading of the various reports.

The Secretary's report was then read, of which the following is a summary:

FREE NIGHT CLASSES IN SCIENCE AND ART.

1. *Mathematical Department*—Number of pupils admitted, 482; remaining at close of term, 109.

2. *Scientific Department*—Classes in Natural Philosophy, 276; classes in Elementary Chemistry, 97; classes in Applied Chemistry, 35; number of pupils admitted, 408; remaining at close of term, 101.

3. *Drawing Departments*—Pupils admitted, free-hand drawing, 582; architectural drawing, 126; mechanical drawing, 160; pupils remaining, free-hand drawing, 332; architectural drawing, 53; mechanical drawing, 83.

Female School of Art—Pupils admitted, 202; pupils examined, 140; certificates awarded, 33.

4. *Female School of Telegraphy*—Pupils admitted, 23; resigned and withdrawn, 6; graduated, 5; situations procured, 3; remaining in school 14.

5. *Numerical Department*—Pupils during the year—Boys, 156; girls, 270; total, 426.

6. *Reading-Room*—Number of daily papers, 57—foreign, 8; domestic, 49. Weekly, 101—foreign, 39; domestic, 72. Number of magazines, 107—foreign, 59; domestic, 48. Total, 275.

Visitors in 1868, 210,915; 1867, 207,254; increase, 3,661. Library, number of volumes, 5,000; books read during the year, 9,000.

FINANCES.

Receipts for 1868, $37,374 51; total receipts from 1859 to 1868, inclusive, $273,985 35; expenditures for 1868, $39,980 19; total expenditures from 1859, $269,856 50; original cost of the property, $630,000; present value estimated, $1,250,000; value of apparatus and furniture, $25,000.

Free lectures in great hall, twenty—eight on Geology, by Dr. BOYNTON; two on Travels, by Professor W. WORCESTER; one by T. STERRY HUNT, "Mountains and Valleys;" one by M. RICHARD, "Science of Government;" three by Professor SHELL, "Zoology; five on Political and Social Science by Professor BOWEN, Professor PERRY, SIMON STERN, CHARLES MORAN and VAN BUREN DENSLOW.

Class in Social and Political Science—Pupils admitted, 40; pupils examined, 15. The total receipts for the past year, (added to the balance of $6,734 53 in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1868,) amount to $44,119 04. The expenditures were $39,980 19; amount of rent due Cooper Union, $667 63; unpaid indebtedness, $3,938 44; surplus, $868 04.

Prizes and diplomas were presented as follows: Cooper Union Medal and Diploma to Joseph P. Smyth, M. J. Clarke, Robert Maynicke, J. A. McAvoy and A. A. Griffin. Diploma to Miss Hattie W. Westbrook, graduate of the Female School of Art. Diplomas to the graduates of the Female School of Telegraphy, Isabella Sellew, Elizabeth O. Blanchard, Florence Colyer, Armenia Frazee, Fannie Oliver. "Lane" and "Low" prizes of $60 each, in gold, to Mrs. E. V. Whitaker, for painting, and to Miss Emma Maynicke, for drawing; also, the "Goodhue" Prize of $30 in gold to Miss Mary Bradshaw, for sculpture. Silver medals, presented by the trustees, to: Miss Julia Vanwagner, second prize for painting, silver medal; Miss Sophie Hjousbery, second prize for drawing, silver medal; Miss Addie Ledyard, first prize for outline drawing, silver medal; Mrs. Fannie H. Bates, first prize for crayon drawing, silver medal; Miss Mary McLane, second prize for sculpture, silver medal; Miss Carrie H. Rimmer, first prize for study in color, silver medal; Miss M. Wright, first prize for flower painting, silver medal.

During the evening the graduating class of the Female School of Telegraphy reported the news of the world by telegraph, the regular lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company being brought into the Great Hall expressly for this purpose.

Quaker Sabbath Schools—Interesting Discussion at the Twentieth-street Meeting.

A large meeting of Orthodox Friends was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Twentieth-street Meeting-house, for the consideration of First Day schools. THOMAS W. LADD presided, and opened the proceedings with reading the Scriptures.

The Secretary, MURRAY FERRIS, then read a table showing the number of schools belonging to the Society to be 75, and the attendance 280.

Professor THOMAS CHASE, of Haverford College, was introduced, and spoke on the question, "Whar is Quakerism and how to teach it."

MURRAY SHIPLEY, of Cincinnati, and FRANCIS F. KING, of Baltimore, followed on the same topic. The definition given of Quakerism was, that it is the simple truth of Christianity, divested of all tradition, and its main features were stated to be recognition of the sacredness of the individual conscience, and the guiding power of the Holy Spirit in the world.

The meeting then adjourned until the evening, when ROBERT L. MURRAY gave some interesting illustrations of the use of the black board in Sunday-School teaching. The question, "How can all of our members be made practically interested in First Day schools," was discussed by JONATHAN DEVAU, of Saratoga; HANNAH H. LEGGETT, MURRAY SHIPLEY, F. CREAMER, CAROLINE LADD and AUGUSTUS TABER.

The question why these schools have not added more largely to the membership of the Society was afterward considered by Daniel Hill, Wm. Hathaway, Dr. Nicholson, Jeremiah A. Grinnell, Francis F. King and Ruth Murray. The meeting then adjourned.

The anniversary exercises of the Friends' Sabbath School, ROBERT L. MURRAY, Superintendent, will be held this afternoon, together with that of their Mission School, in Thirty-eighth-street, of which JOHN R. TABER is Superintendent.

The First Concert of the Season at the Central Park.

Yesterday the first concert of the season, under the auspices of the Central Park Commissioners, was given by Dodworth's band at the Park, commencing at 3 P. M. The clouds which swept through the sky in the early morning at noon dispersed, and as warm, bright and pleasant an afternoon followed as could possibly be desired. So early as 2 o'clock a large number of persons had assembled on the Mall, and when the music commenced several thousand were present. It was noticeable, however, that but few of the ultra fashionables were there, the hour being somewhat too early for them.

The programme selected for the concert yesterday was not a very brilliant one. The lawns in the proximity of the music stand were thrown open to the public, who availed themselves of the privilege of promenading on the soft and verdant turf. The boys' play-ground was crowded with ball-players; and the boats plying on the lake were much in demand during the whole day.

Since last season several marquees have been provided for use near the music stand, and the seating accommodation has also been enlarged. The Park Saturday afternoon concerts have become an institution, which our citizens having once enjoyed will not readily forego. It is to be regretted that arrangements for giving concerts oftener than once a week cannot be made. A little effort, it would seem, might overcome the apparent difficulties existing in the execution of the project.

CENTRAL PARK STAGES.

Under the auspices of the Commissioners of the Park, there will be established next week "The Central Park Carriage Service," for the accommodation of visitors. The carriages are new and elegant, and have been constructed expressly for the service. The drivers will wear a uniform devised by Commissioner GREEN. They are to be on duty from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., and will be stationed at the Fifth and Eighth-avenue corners. The fare is fixed at 25 cents. The service will begin on Tuesday, the 1st of June.

The Babylon, L. I., Robbery.

In yesterday's TIMES we gave an account of the heavy robbery committed in the store of Messrs. SMITH & BUNCE, at Babylon, L. I. Since that time about five hundred dollars' worth of the stolen goods have been recovered, they having been secreted in a wheat-field about one mile west of the village of Farmingdale. Every effort has since been made to secure the arrest of the thieves, and it is thought with success. The gentleman who pursued the parties succeeded in approaching near enough to obtain a correct description of the horses and wagon, and states that the horses were a bay and a gray, while the wagon was comparatively new, well painted, and bore the name "H. O. WASHBURNE, licensed vender," upon either side. This wagon was seen passing through Jamaica on Wednesday last, laden with fruit, but drawn by but one horse. The above description was furnished the authorities throughout Queens County, and all were on the *qui vive* for its return. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening the conveyance entered Jamaica village, being drawn by a pair of horses, and loaded with blue fish, which the two young men in possession were endeavoring to sell. They were accosted by WM. C. HENDRICKSON, Deputy Sheriff, who explained the matter in every respect to them, but they denied any knowledge of the burglary, while admitting being in Babylon and Farmingdale on Thursday and Friday. The fact of the apprehension of the property was telegraphed to Babylon, and the young men consented to remain in Jamaica until they proved themselves innocent before a judicial body. The matter is to be brought before Judge SNEDEKER on Monday, when a final disposition of it will probably be made.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

On Friday night, as Mr. WM. CROSBY, a jeweler doing business at No. 748 Third-avenue, was going up stairs from his store to his dwelling, he was assaulted by some unknown man with a club, who struck him on the head and attempted to take from him a box containing $1,500 worth of jewelry. The attempt not being successful, the assailant made his escape into the street.

Yesterday morning a sailboat containing WM. A. WHITE and HENRY HADDEN, both boys and deaf mutes, was run down by the ferry-boat *Montague*, at the foot of East Thirty-third-street. The boat being capsized, both of the boys were thrown into the water, but were rescued by the hands of the steamer. These boys escaped from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Friday, but before this fact was ascertained young WHITE ran off. HADDEN was taken back by the Police.

During the week which ended at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were 450 deaths, 155 marriages and 208 births in the City, according to Dr. HARRIS' records.

Marshal TOOKER received for licenses and fines last week $2,850 50, and returned sums amounting to $3,120 to various parties, who had been swindled out of the same.

A horse ran away with a baker's wagon yesterday, and fell into an excavation in Vandam-street, near Hudson, where he severely injured MATHEW DONNELLY, of No. 32 Dominick-street, and PATRICK SAVAGE, of No. 505 Canal-street, who were at work in the cut. They were taken home.

JOHN COSTRANAGLE, aged 4 years, was terribly scalded yesterday on the face and hands by pulling a pot of hot water off the stove at his parents' residence, No. 37 Mulberry-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

Several citizens, residing on the east side of Prospect Park, offer the Commissioners to lay out and improve the 137 acres lying east of Flatbush-avenue, in accordance with the plan of General VIELE, for a sum not exceeding $625,000; roads to connect with the present roads lying west of the avenue, and they will add one bridge, of elegant construction, over Flatbush-avenue, and a tunnel under the avenue, for a further sum not exceeding $150,000. The offer is to remain open until July 1.

The case of WM. DAVIS, the truckman who was arrested while conveying several barrels of whisky, on which no tax had been paid, to some unknown place, a night or two since, was up before Commissioner JONES yesterday. Where the whisky was obtained by the prisoner, and where he was taking it, were things not accounted for, and the examination was adjourned until next week.

JOHN QUINN was arrested and taken before Commissioner JONES yesterday, charged with selling whisky by retail without having paid the special tax. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 for examination next Wednesday.

New-Jersey.

EDWARD GILLILAN, a Jersey City peddler, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of an engineer named JOHN GRITMAN, who charges him with having committed bigamy at Hoboken, on the 19th February last. GRITMAN states that GILLILAN is the owner of two houses in Barrow-street, and resides at No. 105 York-street, Jersey City; that he is the father of a family, and for the past two years has been cohabiting with GRITMAN's wife, who had for some time past refused to live with her husband; and that in February last the pair had been secretly married. Mrs. GRITMAN is said to be a very pretty woman, aged 28 years, and is respectably connected. GILLILAN's bail was fixed by Recorder MARTINDALE at $2,000, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. GRITMAN.

Detective WILLIAMS, of Newark, has just ferreted out a burglar's nest at Belleville, and discovered a large quantity of tools and other stolen property. The burglar, it is expected, will be arrested immediately, as he was expected home late last night. He is a laborer, and has passed as a hard-working man, but from the property found, there is no doubt that he has plied his other business for some years past, and that most successfully. A great many of the recent burglaries and attempts in Newark and vicinity are attributed to this fellow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 79¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 18½; Illinois, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 29—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.
Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 79¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois, 95½.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 29.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 29—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 22s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese. 82s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.
PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8½d. for Refined. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.
Linseed Cakes, £10 ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £98 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29.
Sugar, 39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 29.
Petroleum, 47f. 75c. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 29.
COTTON—*Tres Ordinaire* was sold this morning at 139½f. ℔ cwt. on the spot.

PARIS, Saturday, May 29.
Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 29.
Petroleum closed easier at 47¾f.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 29.
Cotton closed dull for stock on spot and afloat; quotations nominal and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 29.
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 85¾@85⅞.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Hazy	56
Portland	S.	Clear	68
Boston	S. E.	Cloudy	55
New-York	S.	Cloudy	59
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	58
Wilmington, Del	S.	Cloudy	64
Washington	S. W.	Hazy	70
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	74
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	76
Augusta, Ga	S. E.	Clear	78
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	80
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	48
Buffalo	W.	Foggy	52
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	70
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	51
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	78
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	79
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	77
Key West	E.	Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	81

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 29—*In steamship Cambria, for Glasgow*—M. Beck, Hudson Beck, John J. B. Flint, John C. McRae and child, Colonel Edward L. Patrick Scott, White B. J. Simpson, E. Simpson, Isaac Lindsley, Wm. Exley, Gilbert Burling, F. W. Cobbs, Rev. J. J. Lampe, Geo. W. Harper, Theo. T. Shearer, Silvester D. Magee, Mrs. J. M. Lyle, Mrs. E. Reid, Thos. A. Lazier, Morgan Gillett, Alexander Robertson, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Edward W. Clark, H. G. Fraser, James W. Hamilton, Dr. J. E. Merrell, Edward A. Turrell, M. A. Newell, Joseph Blamire, Miss Blamire, child, John B. Hillyer, Dryan Wesmail, Mrs. D. Wesmail, Miss Wesmail, Mrs. E. Johnstone, Job Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss G. Thompson, David Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, William Houston, Mrs. Houston, William Walker, Mrs. Walker, R. F. Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, child and nurse, Wm. Michie, Jr., Mrs. Michie, Mrs. W. Douglas, Miss and five children, Miss M. Thompson, Miss Newall, Miss M. Coleman, Frank Butler, J. H. Widderfield, Capt. W. Robson, Mrs. Robson, William V. Robson, Richard J. Storer, Miss W. Storer, Miss T. Storer, Jas. Brebner, Miss J. S. Brebner, Alex. Gardner, Wm. Walker, Jas. Wilkins, Eugene Howard, Jas. Ronald, Mrs. Ronald, Miss Ronald, Miss G. Guthrie, Mrs. M. Quibell, Mrs. Chas. Cameron and 3 children, Mrs. H. Gardner and child, Mrs. Craik and child, Miss Caroline Simpson, Mr. Hussey, Mrs. E. Hussey, Mrs. Henderson, Miss M. Nelson, Miss Anna Quinn, Miss A. Fleming, Carl Henderson, Mrs. M. Irving and 2 children, Chas. Dickenson, David Purcell, Rev. And. A. Schele, Mrs. Jessie Kimble and child.

MAY 29—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. Warrack, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Willet and child, Miss Willet, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. John A. Dickson and 2 children, Mr. Perkins, Edward Hixon, Geo. C. Pearson, Rev. Lawrence Kiernan, Alf. Ennis, J. Taylor McLaughlin, John Hope, C. M. Morris, James Rea and son, Mrs. J. A. Buckley and servant, Mr and Mrs. D. A. Turner and 3 children, Mr. C. V. Grey, Mr. Moodie, Robert Hazelton, Miss May Saxons, Miss J. Alexander, Rev. John T. Gribbern, S. M. Gedding, George W. Farr, Jr., Dr. Needham, Miss Effie Brooks, Miss Ella M. Brooks, John Elliott, Mr. Warnock, N. B. Falconer, J. H. Vercoe, Edward Armstrong and son, Robert Patrick, George Davis, wife and child, G. D. Brooks, Andrew Moody, Mr. Morrison, Miss Ida Saxon, Fce. Navario Von Meltsing, Thomas M. Hevraith, Mr. Leadbeater, Miss Neidhand, Mr. and Miss Cushman, E. Millet, Miss R. Crookeldhand, B. A. Cartson, Miss Josephine Smithhurst, Miss Hawthorn, Mr. Templeton, Alexander Gray, T. H. Parker, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Nevett, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Marquis de Bourbel.

MAY 29.—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Wright, Captain Parks, Robert Shaw, Miss Louisa Shaw, Mrs. Cowlaw, Miss E. Burrows, Mrs. B. H. Downing, Mrs. A. M. Sparke and maid-servant, Mrs. E. Cowper, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. R. Shaw, Mr. Cowlan and family, Mrs. Burrows, B. H. Downing, Mrs. Thos. Pennell, Master Sparke, Mr. Perceval, Mrs. Perceval, Mrs. Geo. Grey, Mrs. Hobbs, Thos. F. Perry and 2 children, J. Thomas, R. N. Ausado, Mr. Spence, Mr. Meadows and 2 children, Mr. Hilton, S. B. Ely, G. Grey, Master Willie Grey, Mrs. Hallinshed, Mrs. Thos. F. Perry, Alex. Stafford, W. B. Wheatcroft, S. B. Ulasto, W. Pratt, Mrs. Maria Jeans Pedrosen, Mrs. Mullaly, Mr. Abbott, Captain J. P. Cooper, C. H. Duck, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. E. Smith, W. Smith, Master C. R. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Wm. Mills, Mrs. E. A. Mills, Mrs. C. H. Duck, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Walter Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, George Wilson, Mr. Larow, J. M. Fletcher and niece.

MAY 29—*In steamship Main, from Bremen.*—Mrs. F. Bernauer, Miss Mary Terves, Dr. W. Wagner, Miss L. Muller, H. H. Graffstedt, H. Schwarz, George Asmus, Derrick Wetgen, Mrs. Carolino Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. James Litton, John Ferrall, James Gillenant, Mr. and Mrs. George Buschelle, George Boos, E. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bertram, Miss Julia Anne Batchelor, Miss Theresa Rupp, Max Kelber, Miss K. Wick, A. Buchler, Miss V. Minderer, J. Eberhard, Mrs. Theresa Steiner, Mrs. W. Roland and family, Miss Margaret Multhaupt, Miss Matilda Haarer, H. Crusius, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlamp and family, L. Ottensorer, B. Wassermann, John Heckel, Theo. Rohwel, S. A. Henke, Miss Eliza Appelbaum, Miss Rose Silbermann, Miss Bertha Grunauer, Miss Jetta Webech, Miss Mina Eisenmann, I. Friedlander, A. Schledorn, Miss Julia Boisseer, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Ohden, Miss G. Renken, T. Schulte, J. Thommen, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Rabber, Miss Minna Rebmann, G. Kaufmann, Chas. Bendheim, Max Hertz, P. J. Weber, Miss D. Winzenburg, Miss Meta Kruse, Fred. Hoppe, Wm. Fasching, Simon Lederer, S. Lanesberg, H. Cheermann, Miss C. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Berger and family, Mrs. Hedwig Geiger, Fred. Brede, Mrs. Catharine Sanders, H. Bartels.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Minhinnett and child, W. Anderson, Timothy Lyons, Miss Eliza Wentworth, Calvin Oak, G. T. Daniel, W. Wertheimer, F. W. Hutchins, J. G. Mills, E. Rogers, John H. Sherrod, J. M. Bee, and several in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. S. Berry, Mrs. Ann Frost, Chas. Jather, J. McMerry, J. H. Hoyt, J. H. McWhorter, A. H. Keeler, W. A. Swift, J. Rappelye.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Chas. Husted, wife and child, Master Husted, Miss Husted, Miss Osmer, Mrs. Hogan, C. C. Wilbur, George Fellow, Mrs. Robbins and child, Miss Robbins, T. B. Nelson, J. Vintulch, A. Palmer, Mr. Christian, A. A. Kundson, J. Bennett, W. T. Sherwodt and wife, T. Osborn and wife, E. M. Hargood, J. T. Kelly, Miss T. Savage, Miss Ella Harkins, J. O. Perry, H. M. Kane, J. M. Miller and wife, Miss Miller, Master Miller, R. M. Graves, J. M. Willis, A. Baum.

In steamship Perit, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Solomon, wife, child and servant, A. Gadsen, W. Lopez, R. G. W. Howell, R. Wood, F. Lopez, F. Comancho, F. Osario, G. Agrevor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises.11 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 07 | Gov. Island.11 56 | Hell Gate.. 1 18

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Arrived.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen May 15, and Southampton 28, with mdse. and 761 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage. May 22 and 23 experienced a very heavy gale from W. N. W.; 18th, off Star Point, passed steamship Bremen, hence from Bremen, and steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore for Bremen; 20th, lat. 49 35, lon. 15, passed bark Reyerward, bound E.; 27th, lat. 2 50, lon. 61, passed steamship Hammoni, hence for Hamburg; 28th, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same time, passed steamship Deutschland, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Perit, Fletcher, Kingston, Jam., May 20, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 22, lat. 20 43, lon. 73 36, passed ship Industrie, (Norw.,) steering N. E.; same time, saw bark Union, (of Liverpool,) steering N. W.; 26th, lat. 31 14, lon. 74 09, passed brigs Martha A. Berry and Ernestine, steering S. by W.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. May 27, 15 miles S. from Hatteras, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. Has had head winds and thick fog for last 2 ds.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., and passengers to James Hand.

Ship George H. Warren, (of Liverpool,) Burwell, Calcutta Jan. 17, and Sands Head 20th, with mdse. to master. Had light winds and fine weather in the Bay of Bengal; crossed the Equator in the Indian Ocean, Feb. 7, in lon. 87 14; Feb. 24, lat. 18 22 S., lon. 80 40 E., encountered a terrible cyclone from E. N. E., going round to S. E., S. W. and W. S. W., during which twisted head of rudder; passed Cape of Good Hope April 1, and crossed the Equator in Atlantic in lon. 26 02. Feb. 21, lat. 13 29 S., lon. 85 48 E., exchanged signals with ship Iron Duke, (Br.)

Ship John C. Munroe, (of London,) Bannister, Amoy Feb. 20, with tea to John Caswell & Co. Passed Anjier March 3; Cape of Good Hope April 8, and crossed the Equator May 3, in lon 27; no date, lat. 30 40, lon. 38 48, spoke bark Alcyone, from Yokohama for New-York; no date, lat. 29 14, lon. 65 59, spoke bark Agnes, (N. G.,) for —— for New-York, 91 ds. out.

Bark Glendower, (of Liverpool,) Wilson, Hong Kong, Jan. 22, with mdse. to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier Feb. 28, Cape of Good Hope April 3, and crossed the Equator April 25, in lon. 24 31; May 27, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 23 11 E., exchanged signals with ship Morgianz, (Br.;) April 2, lat. 34 52 S., lon. 18 41 E., saw a British ship showing 1st pennant, Nos. 0324, from Bombay for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 4 28, lon. 28 04, signalized bark Eranee, (Fr.,) from Marseilles, bound S.

Bark St. Peter, (of Philadelphia,) Goodman, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron, &c., to order. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; May 24, lat. 39 03, lon. 61 20, had a gale from S. E. to N. W., during which stove bulwarks and split sails.

Bark Hugo, (N. G.,) Becker, Santos, Brazil 66 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. May 18, lat. 28, lon. 66, spoke a large ship, name unknown, from Honolulu for New-Bedford, with 9,000 bbls. oil.

Bark Sabine, Breaker, Liverpool 31 ds. with mdse. to order.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 7 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. May 27, off Fire Island, passed brig Nellie, bound S.

Bark John Cobbold, (of Ipswich, Eng.,) Storton, Palermo 57 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bully. Passed Gibraltar April 13; had fine weather up to lon. 40, and from thence strong westerly winds; May 22, lat. 33 18, lon. 65 55, passed brig Morning Light, of New-Haven, bound east.

Brig Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartholomeo, Palermo, via Gibraltar, April 5, with fruit to order. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Thos. Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. May 22, lat. 32 59, lon. 77 16, encountered a gale from N. W., during which shipped a sea which stove two hhds. of molasses on deck; sld. in co. with brigs David Owen, for Boston, and Ida Carter, for Philadelphia.

Brig Atalanta, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McMillan, Humacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong head winds the entire passage.

Brig Mariposa, (of Stockton,) Staples, Cardenas 11 ds. with sugar to Dallett & Sazerac—vessel to master. Experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras on the 23d and 24th inst.

Brig Martha A. Palmer, (St. John, N. B.,) Matthews, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons. May 23, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. to N., lasting 5 ds., during which split mainsail, lower topsail, &c.

Brig J. H. Crounce, Orcott, Newark, in ballast for Bangor.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Thompson, Tampico 24 ds., with mdse. to Brugie & Thebaud.

Schr. Emily, Grant, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lizzie L. Mills, Fordham, Elizabethport, in ballast for Bangor.

Schr. White Swan, Smith, Newark, in ballast for Calais.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Pearl, Cook, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Palladium, Syder, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ann Flower, Jones, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradburg, Providence.
Schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Dighton.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Elliott, Providence.
Canal-boat Colonel Renois, Delora, Montreal 12 ds., with bones to H. Preston & Sons.

WIND—At sunset, light S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, for Havre; Hansa, for Bremen; Cambria, for Glasgow; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz; General Mead and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; E. C. Knight, for Washington; France, for Liverpool; ships John M. Cushing, for Antwerp; Jeremiah Thompson and Carolus Magnus, for San Francisco.

Below.

Ship Mary Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sutherland, from Ardrossan April 24—(Spoken May 27, in lat. 40, lon. 67 45, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Bark Robert Godfrey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, from Liverpool April 18—(Spoken May 27, in lat. 41 16, lon. 68, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29—Arr. bark Maria, from Norfolk.
Sld. steamer Manhattan, New-York; brig H. Perkins, Boston; schr. D. Talbot, Philadelphia.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 28—Passed out—Brig A. C. Titcomb, for the West Indies; schr. Speculator, for Bermuda; ship Arnold Barger, for Rotterdam; bark Laura Gertrude, for Bremen; schrs. Billow, for Halifax; De Bour, for Aspinwall.
Passed in—Schr. Heda.
HOLMES' HOLE, May 27—Arr. brig James Davis, New-York, for Stockton; schrs. Augustus J. Fabens, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Marshal Peerin, do., for Dorchester; Ottoman, Hoboken, for Boston.
Sld. schrs. A. H. Cain, Emily & Jennie, Robbie W. Dillon, Trade Wind, Mary Price, Plymouth Rock.
P. M.—Arr. schrs. L. W. Wheeler, Philadelphia, for Boston; Fanny Elder, Rondout, for Newburyport; Golden Hunter, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Beta, Philadelphia, for Boston; John Slusman, Georgetown, D. C., for do.
Passed by—Brig Edith, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; schrs. Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for New-York; E. H. Atwood, Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Osprey, Calais, for New-York.
Sld. brigs George S. Berry, James Davis; schrs. Mary Willey, Sarah Louise, Island Belle, Emma R. Graham, Congress, Augustus J. Fabens, Ottoman, Marshal Perrin, Romeo, Caspian, Paran, S. I. King, L. W. Wheeler, Fanny Elder, Beta, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) John Slusman.
28th A. M.—Arr. schr. Sarah A. Read, Portland Conn., for Boston.
Sld. schrs. Forest Home, George W. Whistle, Jr., Sarah Gardiner, Sarah A. Read.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 29—Arr. steamship George Washington, from New-York.
SAVANNAH, May 29—Sld. ship Keloe, Quebec.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29—Arr. steamship Empire, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Taunton, (Br.)—Ship, from Bangkok for Falmouth, March 7, lat 21 50 S., lon. 67 48 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, May 2, schr. Horatio Nichols, for New-York in 2 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29—The Royal mail steamship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York May 19, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Inman steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Manning, from New-York May 12, arrived at 11 A. M., and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

MADRID, May 29—The United States steamer Kenosha has arrived at Barcelona.

MAGIC DIAMOND,

A recent discovery that steel when made to rotate upon glass and similar substances will cut with more rapidity and ease, and is

CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE BEST DIAMOND.

INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.
NO TOOL-CHEST COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price, $2 each.

J. Russell & Co.,
GREEN RIVER CUTLERY WORKS,
NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 31,
the following new and desirable goods just received:
1 case Lyons Black Cachemere de Soie at $3 25 to $5 per yard.
2 cases Fancy Silks, viz.: Colored Stripes, Chene Figures, Black and White Checks and Stripes, at reduced prices.
Japanese Silks in all colors, of superior make, and free from all imperfections.
1 case Silver Poplin, 28 inches wide, entirely new—the latest Paris and London novelty.
ALSO,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
to which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited, viz.:
1 case Broche Grenadines at 25c., worth 50c.
60 pieces Roman Serge at 35c., worth 62c.
1 case Glace Maried Challies at 44c.
2 cases Melange Mohair at 62c., worth 80c.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., and
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES
AND
LINENS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.
It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,200.
OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.
EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., 246 Washington-st.,
NEW-YORK. BOSTON.

SAPOLIO.
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING COPPER, BRASS, STEEL, IRON AND TIN WARE, KNIVES AND FORKS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, &c. It removes almost instantly all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish of any kind, and produces a polish brighter and more durable than Bath brick, rotten stone, oil and emory, or any other substance. This it does without the uncleanliness attending the use of other materials; beside being cheaper on account of saving in time, labor, original cost, and in wear and tear of the articles cleaned.
It is indispensable as an article of general household utility in cleaning DISHES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, WINDOWS, PAINTS, OIL-CLOTHS, BATH TUBS, MARBLE FLOORS, MANTELS, BASINS and STATUARY, and in removing grease and stains from tables, pantry shelves, floors and door sills.
MECHANICS and ENGINEERS prize it highly for the facility with which it will remove rust and dirt, gums and oils from steam-engines and other machinery, and grime gums, paint or stains from the hands.
SAPOLIO has the highest recommendations and is liked by all who have tried it. No hotel, steamboat, restaurant, workshop or family should be without an article so valuable and economical.
For sale by grocers, druggists, hardware and house-furnishing stores, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., New-York,
Manufacturers of Soaps of all kinds for family use.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, May 29, 1869.
78, 41, 7, 28, 63, 36, 1, 45, 20, 25, 33, 38, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 354, May 29, 1869.
60, 38, 5, 30, 75, 36, 39, 40, 56, 44, 2, 17, 77.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, May 29, 1869.
22, 63, 18, 2, 16, 71, 15, 42, 39, 52, 44, 49, 46.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 378, May 29, 1869.
28, 66, 59, 6, 13, 48, 37, 54, 36, 31, 64, 15, 55.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.